SEP 9 1985

C 3.212:55

ORIGINAL

Technical Paper 55

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1984

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in Population Division by the Income Statistics Branch, **John Coder**, Chief, and the Poverty and Wealth Statistics Branch, **John M. McNeil**, Chief. **Dan Burkhead** wrote the computer programs, and **Patricia A. Wilkinson** prepared the manuscript. Overall direction was provided by **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Chief (Socioeconomic Statistics Programs). Sampling review was conducted by **Robert C. Abramson** of Statistical Methods Division. The report was planned and produced in Publications Services Division.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Technical Paper 55

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1984

Issued August 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

Bureau of the Census
John G. Keane,
Director

I

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane, Director
C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director
William P. Butz, Associate Director
for Demographic Fields

POPULATION DIVISION
Roger A. Herriot, Chief

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 55, *Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1984*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1985.

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Growth of noncash benefits	2
Explanation of valuation techniques	2
Market value	2
Recipient or cash equivalent value	3
Poverty budget share value	3
Illustration of valuation techniques	4
Food stamps	4
Medicaid	4
Changes in poverty, 1983-84	4
Official poverty statistics	4
Poverty statistics after valuing noncash benefits	5
Receipt of noncash benefits and average noncash benefit values	8
Poverty before and after cash and noncash benefits	9
Limitations of the study	9
Revised survey procedures	10

TEXT TABLES

A.	Means-tested cash assistance, outlays on food stamps and medical care programs, and estimated market value of school lunch and housing subsidies: 1970, 1975, and 1979-84	2
B.	Poverty status of persons, by selected characteristics: 1979-84	5
C.	Number of persons in poverty, by valuation technique and type of noncash benefit included: 1979-84	6
D.	Percent of persons in poverty, by valuation technique and type of noncash benefit included: 1979-84	6
E.	Percent of persons in poverty, by valuation technique and selected characteristics: 1984 and 1983	7
F.	Percent of families and unrelated individuals in poverty receiving noncash benefits and mean market value of noncash benefits, by selected characteristics: 1984 and 1983	8
G.	Poverty status of families and unrelated individuals before and after cash and noncash transfers: 1984 and 1983	9
H.	Number of persons and persons below the poverty level in 1983 based on original and revised weighting procedures	11

DETAILED TABLES

1.	Number of persons below the poverty level and poverty rate—current poverty definition and alternative methods of valuing noncash benefits, by selected characteristics: 1979 to 1984	12
2.	Poverty status of persons and families, by the official poverty definition and alternative methods of valuing noncash benefits, by selected characteristics: 1984	18
3.	Number of families and unrelated individuals receiving noncash benefits and average benefits received, by type of benefit and valuation method, by poverty status: 1984	42
4.	Families and unrelated individuals below the poverty thresholds based on income, cash transfers, and noncash transfers, by selected characteristics: 1984	48

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIXES

		Page
A.	**U.S. Senate Statement, "Data Collection and Poverty Level"**	51
B.	**Description of Noncash Valuation Techniques**	
	Market value	53
	Recipient or cash equivalent value	56
	Poverty budget shares	64
C.	**Source and Reliability of Estimates**	
	Source of data	67
	CPS design phase-in	67
	Reliability of estimates	68
	Standard errors of estimates	69
D.	**Program Descriptions and Data Collection**	
	Food stamps	75
	School lunches	75
	Public or other subsidized housing	76
	Medicaid	76
	Medicare	76
E.	**Definitions and Explanations**	79
F.	**Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits**	81

APPENDIX TABLES

B-1. Contributions per meal and annual market value subsidies for National School Lunch Program benefits, by cost status of lunch: 1979-84 53
B-2. Mean annual market rent for public or other subsidized housing units, by total household money income and size of family unit 54
B-3. Mean annual subsidized rent for public or other subsidized housing units, by total household money income and size of family unit 55
B-4. Mean annual market value of housing subsidies for public or other subsidized housing units, by total household money income and size of family unit 55
B-5. Annual market values for Medicare, by State and risk class: 1979 and 1984 57
B-6. Annual market values for Medicaid including institutional expenditures, by State and risk class: 1979 58
B-7. Annual market values for Medicaid including institutional expenditures, by State and risk class: 1984 59
B-8. Annual market values for Medicaid excluding institutional expenditures, by State and risk class: 1979 60
B-9. Annual market values for Medicaid excluding institutional expenditures, by State and risk class: 1984 61
B-10. Mean annual normal expenditures for food, by total household money income and type and size of family unit 62
B-11. Annual food expenditure-to-income ratios, by total household money income and size of family unit 63
B-12. Mean annual normal expenditures for rental units in nonsubsidized housing, by total household money income and size of family unit 63
B-13. Normal expenditure values for medical care, by age or disability status of the householder and size of household 64
B-14. Poverty budget shares for food, by year and size of family unit: 1979-84 65
B-15. Poverty budget shares for public or other subsidized rental housing, by size of family unit 66
B-16. Poverty budget shares for medical benefits, by size of family unit 66

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX TABLES—Continued

		Page
C-1.	Standard errors of estimated numbers of households or persons: 1979-84	69
C-2.	Standard errors of estimated percentages of households or persons: 1979-84	69
C-3.	"a" and "b" parameters for computing approximate standard errors of estimated numbers and percentages of households and persons: 1979-84	70
C-4.	Parameters for estimated numbers and percentages of persons, by poverty status, age, sex, race, and Spanish origin: 1979-84	72
C-5.	Year-to-year correlation coefficients for poverty estimates of households and persons: 1979-84	72
E-1.	Weighted average poverty thresholds: 1979-84	79
E-2.	Annual average Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1947-84	80
F-1.	Comparisons of CPS aggregate money income in 1982 with independently derived estimates, by income type	82

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

—	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B	Base less than 75,000.
X	Not applicable
r	Revised

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Estimates of Poverty Including the Value of Noncash Benefits: 1984

Estimates in this report are based on a sample that includes households from both the 1970 census-based sample design and the new 1980 census-based design. Since this overlap in the sample design does not permit the development of estimates for metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, farm, and nonfarm categories that are comparable to either the 1980 or 1970 census definitions, figures for these residence categories have been omitted. The estimates in this report for 1983 and 1984 reflect the introduction of new survey weighting procedures for the Spanish-origin population. See the section on revised survey procedures for a detailed explanation of these changes.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes alternative procedures for valuing noncash benefits received by the low-income population and estimates the effect of these benefits on the size and composition of the poverty population in 1984. The report updates the estimates for 1979 to 1983 presented in Technical Paper 52 (issued in August 1984), using identical methods to value noncash benefits. Each of these methods is subject to many conceptual and measurement problems. In addition, there is as yet no consensus concerning the relative merits of various methods of valuing noncash benefits; therefore, all the work in this report should be viewed as exploratory in nature.

The Bureau of the Census has been the source of the official estimates of the poverty population since 1969 as specified in Directive No. 14 issued by the Office of Management and Budget. Estimates of the poverty population have been published annually since that time based on the cash or money income data collected in the March Current Population Survey (CPS). In March 1980, the Bureau began collecting data on participation in a selected group of noncash benefit programs. Questions covering participation in the National School Lunch Program, Food Stamp Program, public and other subsidized rental housing programs, Medicare, and Medicaid have been a permanent part of the March survey since that time. These serve as the basis for valuing benefits and estimating the effect on poverty for this study.

The Bureau's work in the area of noncash valuation research began in the fall of 1980, following concerns expressed by Congress as outlined in appendix A. At that time Dr. Timothy Smeeding came to the Census Bureau as a visiting scholar under the American Statistical Association Fellowship Program. Dr. Smeeding worked closely with the Census Bureau staff to investigate various procedures that might be used to value noncash benefits for 1979. This investigation resulted in the publication of Technical Paper 50, issued in March 1982, showing the effect of including the value of noncash benefits as income for purposes of measuring the poverty population. The report examined three different valuation methods: the market value, the cash equivalent value, and the poverty budget share value. (The conceptual basis of these methods is described later.) The three valuation approaches were applied to three different combinations of food, housing, and medical care benefits, thus producing nine different estimates of poverty for 1979. It was found that the estimated number of persons in poverty was reduced between 12 and 42 percent in 1979, depending upon the choice of valuation technique and combination of benefits. The calculations that resulted in these estimates were based on the assumption that it is appropriate to include the value of noncash benefits as part of the income measure that is compared to the official poverty thresholds. For a discussion of this point and other issues, see the section on "Limitations of the Study."

This report is organized into several sections. Following the introduction are sections covering the growth of noncash benefits programs and a description of the three valuation concepts used in this analysis. Succeeding those are sections on changes in the number of persons in poverty between 1983 and 1984, changes in receipt and average values of noncash benefits, and estimates of poverty before and after inclusion of both cash and noncash benefits. This material is followed by a discussion of the study's limitations. Next are the detailed tables, providing data on noncash benefits and their effect on poverty for various demographic and socioeconomic subgroups of the population. Technical appendixes are included after the detailed tables. Appendix A is the U.S. Senate statement that initiated noncash benefit research at the Bureau. Appendix B provides the technical details about the methods used to value noncash benefits under each of the different approaches. Appendix C provides information on the source and reliability of the estimates. Appendix D gives a description of each of the noncash benefit programs. Appendix E is a glossary of standard statistical definitions and explanations. Appendix F discusses problems of underreporting of income in the March CPS.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

GROWTH OF NONCASH BENEFITS

Federal expenditures intended to assist the low-income population are now concentrated in programs that provide in-kind or noncash benefits. The market value of these means-tested benefits surpassed that of means-tested cash assistance by 1970 and has continued to grow in importance. The growth of both cash and noncash benefit programs is illustrated in table A. In 1970, the market value of means-tested noncash benefits (in constant 1984 dollars) was about $21.2 billion. About 71 percent of these benefits were in the form of medical assistance. The amount of cash assistance received by low-income persons in 1970 was $19.1 billion. By 1979, the first year for which noncash benefit data were collected in the March CPS, noncash benefits to the low-income population stood at about $47.2 billion, compared with $33.1 billion for means-tested cash assistance programs.

The market value of means-tested noncash benefits increased to $51.8 billion in 1981 and remained near that level through 1984. Means-tested cash benefits declined from $33.1 billion in 1979 to $28.8 billion in 1983; the 1984 figure was also $28.8 billion. Medicaid is the largest means-tested noncash benefit program, accounting for about 65 percent of the total in 1984. The market value of Medicaid alone, $33.3 billion, exceeded the $28.8 billion in means-tested cash assistance.

The lower portion of table A shows the two nonmeans-tested benefits that were valued in this study. The market value of Medicare, $60.9 billion in 1984, was the largest of any government noncash benefit program.

The other nonmeans-tested benefit, the subsidy received by those who pay the full price for school lunches, had a market value of $629 million in 1984.

EXPLANATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

The valuation of noncash benefits in this report is based on the three valuation methods presented in Technical Paper 50. Before examining each valuation technique in detail, it is useful to understand the major conceptual differences between them and their general relationship to one another. *Market value* is the estimated private market purchase price of the goods and services transferred to the recipient. *Recipient or cash equivalent value* is the estimated cash amount for which recipients would be willing to trade their right to the noncash benefit given their current incomes (including cash and the market value of any noncash benefits received). The *poverty budget share value* approach assigns a value to the benefit no greater than the estimated amount spent on a comparable item by unsubsidized persons at or near the poverty line. The value assigned by either of the latter two approaches cannot exceed the value assigned by the market value approach.

Market Value

The market value (MV) of an in-kind transfer is equal to the private market value of the benefits received by the individual. In the case of food stamps, the market value is directly

Table A. Means-Tested Cash Assistance, Outlays on Food Stamps and Medical Care Programs, and Estimated Market Value of School Lunch and Housing Subsidies: 1970, 1975, and 1979-84

(Figures in billions of 1984 dollars)

Type of benefit	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Means-tested cash assistance[1]	$19,070	$34,546	$33,130	$32,137	$30,710	$29,276	$28 [illegible]5	$28,834
Noncash benefits, total	40,669	69,155	91,175	97,245	104,271	106,072	110,501	113,052
Means-tested, total	21,195	38,164	47,152	49,253	51,768	50,486	51,988	51,474
Food stamps	1,475	8,468	9,284	10,954	12,129	10,987	11,595	10,677
Free and reduced-price school lunches[2]	330	1,595	1,889	1,931	1,926	1,906	2,075	1,809
Public and subsidized housing[3]	4,389	4,370	5,987	5,679	5,256	5,398	5,448	5,692
Medicaid	15,001	23,732	29,991	30,689	32,457	32,195	32,871	33,296
Nonmeans-tested, total	19,474	30,990	43,969	47,993	52,503	55,586	58,562	61,578
Medicare	18,998	30,096	42,987	47,018	51,695	54,996	57,947	60,949
Regular-price school lunches[2,4]	476	894	981	974	807	589	615	629

[1]Includes Aid to Families with Dependent Children, general assistance, Supplemental Security Income, and means-tested Veteran's pensions.
[2]Excludes commodities.
[3]Estimates for 1979 through 1984 were derived directly from the noncash valuation techniques presented in this report.
[4]Includes state contributions.

EST COPY AVAILABLE

measurable as the dollar value of food coupons. In other cases, MV is not so easily determined.

The market values of Medicaid and Medicare benefits were estimated by dividing total medical benefits paid by the programs by the number of noninstitutionalized persons covered. The calculations were carried out after persons were placed in various risk categories. For Medicare, the risk classes were (1) age 65 and over and (2) blind and disabled. For Medicaid, the risk classes were (1) age 65 and over, (2) blind and disabled, (3) age 21 to 64, nondisabled, and (4) age less than 21, nondisabled. The market value assigned varied by risk class, state of residence, and whether, in the calculation of mean expenditures per covered person, the value of benefits going to institutionalized persons was included with the value of benefits going to those not in institutions. In the calculation of mean expenditures per covered person, the denominator was the number of covered noninstitutionalized persons even when the numerator was based on expenditures for both noninstitutional and institutional persons. For example, including the value of benefits going to the institutionalized, the market value of Medicaid benefits in 1984 was estimated to be $8,921 for a person 65 and over living in New York. If the benefits going to the institutionalized were not counted, the estimated market value dropped to $2,789. For nondisabled persons under 21 living in New York, the estimated market value of Medicaid was $610 when benefits going to the institutionalized were included and $580 when they were not included.

In the case of public housing, the conceptual measure of MV was defined as the difference between the private market rental value of the unit and the rent paid by the tenants. Estimating MV for public housing is difficult because the private market rental value of public housing units is not available directly from surveys or other sources. Complex statistical procedures were used to link data from the Annual Housing Survey and the March CPS in order to arrive at estimates of MV for this benefit.

Recipient or Cash Equivalent Value

The receipt of noncash benefits may distort consumption patterns and, therefore, add less to a recipient's economic well-being than an equal dollar value cash transfer. If so, the benefits should be discounted from their market value to their recipient value to reflect this lower value. Recipient value (RV) theoretically reflects the program beneficiary's own valuation of the benefit. Theoretically, it would be measured by the amount of cash that would make the recipient feel just as well off as the noncash benefit. Many economists feel that cash equivalent value is the proper measure for valuing noncash benefits to evaluate their effect on the economic well-being of the poor, but not all economists are in full agreement on this issue.

In theory, the recipient or cash equivalent value can be estimated by assigning a utility function[1] to all recipients. The cash equivalent measure is the amount of cash transfer that leaves the recipient at the same level of well-being or utility as the noncash transfers. Accurate estimates of cash equivalent value require knowledge of all recipients' differing utility functions and the prices they pay. Because utility functions cannot be observed and measured with a high degree of accuracy, and because of difficulties with current consumption data, a simplified measure of recipient value was developed as a substitute.

The cash equivalent value estimates in this study are based on household survey data that allow the calculation of normal (average) expenditures at different income levels. These estimates were derived by assuming that the cash equivalent value of a noncash benefit is equal to the normal expenditure on that good or service by unsubsidized consumers with similar characteristics (e.g., income size, location,and age). Calculating cash equivalent value in this manner implicitly assumes that there is no difference between the comparable family and the recipient family. However, if both units are eligible for a given benefit and only one actually participates in the program while the other (the comparison unit) does not, it may be incorrect to infer that the expenditures for the given good by the nonparticipant are equivalent to those of the participant if there was no program. This may result in selectivity bias, one of the limitations of the cash equivalent value approach.

If the recipient normally spends less than the MV of the noncash benefit on the subsidized good or service, the noncash benefit will cause a change in the expenditure pattern. This means that the noncash benefit is worth less to the individual than an equal amount of cash that would not lead to a change in spending habits. If the MV of the benefit exceeds the normal expenditure level, RV can be approximated by the level of normal expenditures. If normal expenditures exceed the MV of the benefit, RV is equal to MV. That is, because the noncash benefit recipient would normally spend at least as much as the MV on the good, it would not alter the normal expenditure pattern.

The estimates of RV's were based on data from several sources. The normal expenditures for food were computed using diary data from the 1980, 1981, and 1982 Consumer Expenditure Surveys. Those for public housing were based on the complex linkage of March CPS and Annual Housing Survey data for 1979 and 1981. The data used to compute the RV's for medical benefits are especially weak. They were derived from the 1972-1973 Consumer Expenditure Survey and required the inclusion of persons covered by Medicare and employer-provided health insurance. More details on these problems can be found in appendix B and Technical Paper 50.

Poverty Budget Share Value

The third valuation method examined in this study was poverty budget share (PBS). The PBS approach is a different type of valuation technique that links the value of noncash benefits directly to the current concept of poverty. PBS is not strictly a measure of the value of noncash benefits, but rather, it is a method for dealing with such benefits in the determination of a person's poverty status. The poverty thresholds can be thought

[1] A utility function is an economic construct that indicates consumer's relative preferences for various goods and services depending on how consumers substitute these goods and services for one another.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

of as the amount of money which, if spent wisely, will be sufficient to meet the basic needs of a family or single person. The approach places a limit on the value of specific benefits that is equal to the amount spent on the specific good or service by unsubsidized families and single persons at the poverty level. For example, if a person participates in the Medicaid program, then PBS assumes that the value of those benefits cannot be more than the amount spent on medical care by people near the poverty level who were not receiving medical care benefits. This assumption presumes that recipients cannot use "extra" amounts of one noncash benefit to meet their basic needs for other types of goods and services. To assign values larger than PBS to a particular benefit requires the assumption that recipients can make such substitutions to a significant extent.

Derivation of PBS values were based on data from the Annual Housing Survey and the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Because the poverty levels were developed assuming one-third of income is spent on food, the PBS value limits on food were set at one third of the poverty levels. The PBS value limits for housing were obtained from the Annual Housing Surveys for 1979 and 1981 by computing the average proportions of income spent on housing by families with incomes near the poverty level not residing in public housing. Values for medical benefits were estimated based on the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Poverty levels were multiplied by the proportions of income spent on medical care during the 1960-61 period to arrive at the PBS limits.

ILLUSTRATION OF VALUATION TECHNIQUES

Two of the three valuation techniques used in this study, recipient value and poverty budget shares, are relatively complex. To help provide a clearer picture of these concepts and the relationship between the three approaches, hypothetical examples have been included for food stamp and Medicaid benefits.

Food Stamps

The market value has been defined as the price of the good or service provided for by the noncash benefit. A four-person family with an annual cash income of $6,000 in 1984 and receiving an annual face value of $1,500 in food stamps would be assigned $1,500 as a market value. This value was assigned because the food stamps purchase that amount of the good, in this case food. The total income of the family would then be $7,500.

The recipient value assigned would, in most cases, be somewhat less than the market value because most recipients would prefer cash and would be willing to exchange the food stamps for an amount that is less than the face value of $1,500. The normal expenditure approach used in this study assigned recipient values for food stamps that averaged about 96 percent of the market value. Hence, this hypothetical family would have been assigned a value of $1,440 for the recipient value.

The third approach, poverty budget shares, requires the calculation of the amount that the family needs to meet its basic food requirements. Because the official poverty definition assumes that one-third of total income is required for food, the food budget is calculated by multiplying the poverty threshold ($10,609 for a four-person family) by one-third. In this case, the amount required for food is set at $3,536. The value assigned by the poverty budget share approach is equal to the market value of the benefit if the market value is less than or equal to the calculated required budget amount. If the market value of the benefit exceeds the calculated required budget amount, then the latter amount is assigned as the value of the benefit. In this example, the poverty budget share approach assigns the market value of the food stamps ($1,500).

Medicaid

An insurance value approach was used to assign the market value of Medicaid benefits. Under this concept total medical benefits paid were divided by the number of persons enrolled in the program. Beneficiaries were grouped into four categories: aged, blind or disabled, nondisabled persons age 21 to 64 years, and nondisabled persons under age 21. Insurance values for persons in these four groups were computed by state of residence and by whether total benefits were defined to include or exclude those going to persons in institutions. For example, a person 65 years old living in New York with money income of $4,400 in 1984 would have been assigned additional income of $8,921 if he or she were covered by Medicaid, if expenditures for institutional care were included in the calculation of average benefits. This amount is $3,942 higher than the poverty level of $4,979 for elderly unrelated individuals.

The normal expenditure approach to assigning recipient value for Medicaid would have used data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey to assign a value of approximately $450 for the insurance value of Medicaid to this individual. Under this concept, the value of the benefit is limited to the amount spent for the good or service, on average, by unsubsidized persons at the same level of income.

The poverty budget shares for medical care were based on the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey. This survey showed that persons 65 years old or over, living alone, with money income near the poverty level, spent about 11.4 percent of their income on medical care. Based on this figure, the required budget for medical care in 1984 was $568, 11.4 percent of the $4,979 poverty level for this person in 1984. Because the market value of Medicaid exceeded the calculated required budget amount, the poverty budget share approach valued the benefits this person received from Medicaid coverage at $568.

CHANGES IN POVERTY, 1983-84

Official Poverty Statistics

The number of persons below the poverty level declined by 1.8 million to 33.7 million in 1984, and the poverty rate fell from

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

15.3 to 14.4 percent[2] The poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,609 in 1984, an increase of 4.2 percent over the previous year.

As shown in table B, the poverty rate declined for both White and Black persons between 1983 and 1984. The rate for Whites dropped from 12.2 to 11.5 percent, and the rate for Blacks fell from 35.7 to 33.8 percent. The number of Whites in poverty declined by 1.2 million and there was some evidence of a decrease in the number of low-income Blacks. No statistically significant changes were recorded in the number or percentage of Spanish-origin persons in poverty.

There was a decline in the poverty rate among persons under 18 years old (from 22.4 percent in 1983 to 21.5 percent in 1984). Among persons 65 years old and over, both the number in poverty and the poverty rate fell from 1983 to 1984. The number of elderly poor declined by 400,000 to 3.3 million and the rate decreased by 1.8-percentage points to 12.4 percent.

Between 1983 and 1984, the total number of poor families declined as did the number of poor married-couple families. About 7.3 million families were below the poverty level in 1984 and 3.5 million of them were married-couple families; the comparable figures for 1983 were 7.7 and 3.8 million, respectively. There were 3.5 million poor families with a female householder, no husband present in 1984, not significantly different than in 1983. However, the poverty rate among these families decreased from 36.1 percent in 1983 to 34.5 percent in 1984. The poverty rate among unrelated individuals was 21.8 percent in 1984, compared with 23.5 percent in 1983. The decline in the poverty rate for unrelated individuals was significant for both males and females.

[2]This section, "Official Poverty Statistics," is a summary of the results presented in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 149, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1984 (Advance Data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey)*.

Poverty Statistics After Valuing Noncash Benefits

Comparisons of estimates of the poverty population before and after inclusion of the value of noncash benefits are summarized in tables C, D, and E. Because there are serious questions concerning some of the techniques used to value noncash benefits, the estimates shown in this report must be viewed as experimental. The tables show data for nine different combinations of the three valuation approaches and three groupings of benefits valued. These nine alternative estimates are identical to those

Table B. Poverty Status of Persons, by Selected Characteristics: 1979-84

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Characteristic	1984	1983[r]	1982	1981	1980	1979
NUMBER IN POVERTY						
All persons	33,700	35,515	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072
White	22,955	24,189	23,517	21,553	19,699	17,214
Black	9,490	9,888	9,697	9,173	8,579	8,050
Spanish origin[1]	4,806	4,641	4,301	3,713	3,491	2,921
Persons under 18 years	13,420	13,932	12,647	12,647	11,543	10,377
Persons 65 years and over	3,330	3,730	3,751	3,853	3,871	3,682
Persons in families, total	26,458	28,025	27,349	24,850	22,601	19,964
Persons in married-couple families	13,717	15,111	14,839	13,177	11,861	10,074
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	11,831	12,101	11,701	11,051	10,120	9,400
Unrelated individuals	6,609	6,861	6,458	6,490	6,227	5,743
Males	2,575	2,654	2,347	2,239	2,109	1,972
Females	4,035	4,206	4,110	4,251	4,118	3,771
PERCENT IN POVERTY						
All persons	14.4	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7
White	11.5	12.2	12.0	11.1	10.2	9.0
Black	33.8	35.7	35.6	34.2	32.5	31.0
Spanish origin[1]	28.4	28.1	29.9	26.5	25.7	21.8
Persons under 18 years	21.5	22.4	20.3	20.0	18.3	16.4
Persons 65 years and over	12.4	14.2	14.6	15.3	15.7	15.2
Persons in families, total	13.1	13.9	13.6	12.5	11.5	10.2
Persons in married-couple families	8.3	9.1	8.9	8.0	7.2	6.1
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	38.4	40.3	40.6	38.7	36.7	34.9
Unrelated individuals	21.8	23.5	23.1	23.4	22.9	21.9
Males	18.7	20.2	18.8	18.1	17.4	16.9
Females	24.4	26.3	26.6	27.7	27.4	26.0

[r] Revised.
[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C. Number of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefit Included: 1979-84

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Type of measure	1984	1983[r]	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition	33,700	35,515	34,398	31,822	29,272	26,072
Market value approach:						
Including food and housing	30,103	32,123	30,688	27,932	25,042	21,698
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	23,019	24,512	23,563	21,046	18,221	15,696
Including food, housing, and all medical care	22,602	23,911	22,885	20,500	17,706	15,099
Recipient value approach:						
Including food and housing	30,909	32,718	31,365	28,651	25,633	22,270
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	28,917	30,720	29,407	26,784	23,895	20,478
Including food, housing, and all medical care	28,623	30,332	29,058	26,500	23,512	20,152
Poverty budget share value approach:						
Including food and housing	30,455	32,456	31,111	28,317	25,602	22,409
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	28,296	30,137	28,720	26,175	23,299	20,186
Including food, housing, and all medical care	28,296	30,137	28,713	26,175	23,299	20,184

shown in Technical Papers 50, 51, and 52. Three different groupings of food, housing, and medical benefits were chosen because of the overwhelming importance of medical benefits and concern over the proper treatment of medical expenditures for the institutionalized in the calculation of insurance values for Medicare and Medicaid. Detailed discussions of these issues are contained in Technical Paper 50. The three categories of benefits used were 1) food and housing benefits only; 2) food, housing, and medical benefits including expenditures for institutional care; and 3) food, housing, and medical benefits excluding expenditures for institutional care.

The effect of the value of noncash benefits on estimates of poverty varies significantly for different subgroups of the population since certain subgroups tend to receive larger or smaller

Table D. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Type of Noncash Benefit Included: 1979-84

Type of measure	1984	1983[r]	1982	1981	1980	1979
Official definition	14.4	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	11.7
Market value approach:						
Including food and housing only	12.9	13.9	13.4	12.3	11.1	9.7
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	9.8	10.6	10.3	9.3	8.1	7.0
Including food, housing, and all medical care	9.7	10.3	10.0	9.0	7.9	6.8
Recipient value approach:						
Including food and housing only	13.2	14.1	13.7	12.6	11.4	10.0
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	12.4	13.3	12.8	11.8	10.6	9.2
Including food, housing, and all medical care	12.2	13.1	12.7	11.7	10.4	9.0
Poverty budget share value approach:						
Including food and housing only	13.0	14.0	13.6	12.5	11.4	10.1
Including food, housing, and medical care for noninstitutionalized persons	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1
Including food, housing, and all medical care	12.1	13.0	12.5	11.5	10.4	9.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

amounts than others. The poverty rate for persons 65 years or older is especially sensitive to the value of medical benefits since such a large proportion of this group is covered by Medicare.

When medical care benefits are included, the market value approach produces poverty estimates that are much lower than the official estimates or the estimates produced by the recipient value or poverty budget share approach. The official estimate of the number of persons in poverty in 1984 was 33.7 million; this compares with an estimate of 22.6 million under the market value approach that includes expenditures on institutionalized persons. The estimates produced by the recipiency value and poverty budget share approaches were higher than the market value approach and lower than the official estimate. Counting all medical care benefits, the 1984 poverty estimate was 28.6 million under the recipiency approach and 28.3 million under the poverty budget share approach.

All valuation approaches showed declines in the number of persons in poverty from 1983 to 1984. In general, the declines under the different valuation approaches were not statistically different than the decline of approximately 1.8 million in the official estimate, but there was some evidence that the decline under the market value approach that includes all medical care was smaller than the official decline. A similar pattern was observed for the poverty rate. The rate declined for each of the valuation techniques, and, in general, the changes were not statistically different than the official decline from 15.3 percent in 1983 to 14.4 percent in 1984. The exception was the rate under the market value approach that included all medical care benefits. The decline in that rate was less than the decline in the official rate.

Table E shows poverty rates for persons with selected characteristics under the official definition and the three valua-

Table E. Percent of Persons in Poverty, by Valuation Technique and Selected Characteristics: 1984 and 1983

Year and characteristic	Official poverty definition	Including value of all food, housing, and medical benefits (including institutional care expenditures)		
		Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
1984				
All persons	14.4	9.7	12.2	12.1
White	11.5	8.0	9.8	9.8
Black	33.8	20.5	28.3	27.4
Spanish origin[1]	28.4	19.9	24.7	24.3
Persons under 18 years	21.5	14.9	18.7	18.1
Persons 65 years and over	12.4	2.6	7.3	7.6
Persons in families, total	13.1	8.8	11.1	10.9
Persons in married-couple families	8.3	6.0	7.1	7.1
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	38.4	23.6	32.3	30.8
Unrelated individuals	21.8	13.8	18.2	18.5
Males	18.7	14.7	17.1	17.4
Females	24.4	13.1	19.1	19.4
1983[r]				
All persons	15.3	10.3	13.1	13.0
White	12.2	8.7	10.6	10.6
Black	35.7	21.2	29.2	28.7
Spanish origin[1]	28.1	19.9	24.6	24.4
Persons under 18 years	22.4	15.7	19.5	19.1
Persons 65 years and over	14.2	3.3	8.8	9.1
Persons in families, total	13.9	9.4	11.9	11.8
Persons in married-couple families	9.1	6.6	7.9	7.9
Persons in families maintained by women, no husband present	40.3	24.8	33.9	32.7
Unrelated individuals	23.5	15.1	19.9	20.1
Males	20.2	15.7	18.6	18.9
Females	26.3	14.6	20.9	21.1

[r] Revised.
[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

tion techniques described above including the value of all medical care benefits. It was noted earlier that there were declines in the official poverty rate from 1983 to 1984 among Whites and Blacks but not among persons of Spanish origin. The decline in the poverty rate among Whites was observed for each of the three valuation approaches, but the market value and recipiency value approaches did not show a significant decline among Blacks. For example, under the market value approach, the poverty rate declined from 8.7 percent to 8.0 percent among Whites, but the difference between the 1984 figure for Blacks (21.2 percent) and the 1983 figure (20.5 percent) was not statistically different. None of the approaches showed a significant change in the poverty rate of persons of Spanish origin.

The very strong effect of using the market value approach to assign a dollar value to the benefits of being covered by Medicare and/or Medicaid is shown by the figures in table E. In 1934, the poverty rate for all persons under the market value approach was 9.7 percent, one-third lower than the official estimate. Among persons 65 and over, however, the market value approach was only one-fifth of the official figure. The difference is dramatic but not surprising considering that the market value approach sometimes assigns dollar values to the benefit of being covered by medical care programs that are higher than the poverty thresholds that measure the income needed to meet all basic requirements. By comparison, the 1984 poverty rates based on the recipiency value approach are about 15 percent lower than the official rate among persons of all ages and about 41 percent lower among persons 65 years old and over. The persistence of the differential is caused in large part by the fact that nearly all persons 65 and over are covered by Medicare.

RECEIPT OF NONCASH BENEFITS AND AVERAGE NONCASH BENEFIT VALUES

In 1984, 81.9 percent of all families below the poverty level received at least one noncash benefit, as shown in table F. This proportion was higher than the 1983 figure of 80.3 percent. The proportion of unrelated individuals in poverty who received one or more noncash benefits showed no change from 1983 to 1984.

The average value of noncash benefits received in 1984 by families in poverty was $3,637 under the market value approach, $1,843 under the recipient value approach, and $1,988 under the poverty budget share approach. The mean values under the three approaches were not statistically different than the comparable figures for 1983 (in constant dollars). The importance of choosing a technique to value medical care benefits is shown

Table F. Percent of Families and Unrelated Individuals in Poverty Receiving Noncash Benefits and Mean Market Value of Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 and 1983

(Numbers in thousands. Dollar figures in 1984 dollars)

Characteristic	Number		Percent receiving one or more noncash benefits		Mean value of benefits received (including food, housing, and all medical care)					
					Market value		Recipient value		Poverty budget share	
	1984	1983[r]	1984	1983[r]	1984	1983[r]	1984	1983[r]	1984	1983[r]
FAMILIES										
Total	7,277	7,681	81.9	80.3	$3,637	$3,655	$1,843	$1,834	$1,988	$1,955
Two-person families, householder under 65	1,785	1,871	66.8	64.3	2,894	2,908	1,394	1,367	1,584	1,529
Two-person families, householder 65 and over	498	638	99.0	96.6	4,266	4,502	1,264	1,293	917	927
Three-person families	1,716	1,654	82.6	79.5	3,207	3,179	1,640	1,689	1,875	1,890
Four-person families	1,516	1,564	82.6	81.3	3,589	3,356	1,894	1,768	2,174	2,011
Five-person families	890	977	89.1	87.4	3,471	3,495	2,042	2,021	2,107	2,091
Six-person families	458	494	92.8	91.5	4,977	4,681	2,876	2,501	2,860	2,611
Seven-or-more-person families	414	482	94.2	94.2	5,711	5,971	2,996	3,389	3,194	3,604
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS										
Total	6,609	6,861	55.3	55.2	3,064	2,875	958	842	771	725
Under age 65	4,486	4,581	35.2	34.6	2,464	2,357	790	743	575	550
65 and over	2,123	2,279	97.6	96.5	3,521	3,248	1,086	913	920	852

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

by the figures in table F. The mean value of benefits received by two-person families with a householder 65 years old and over was $4,266 in 1984 using the market value approach, and $917 using the poverty budget share approach.

POVERTY BEFORE AND AFTER CASH AND NONCASH BENEFITS

The cumulative effect of cash assistance programs and noncash benefit programs on the poverty population is summarized in table G for families and unrelated individuals for 1983 and 1984. The detailed tables contain similar data for these two groups by selected characteristics.

If neither cash assistance nor the value of noncash benefits is considered, 11.6 million families would have been classified as poor in 1984, resulting in a poverty rate of 18.5 percent. Both of these figures declined from 1983 to 1984. Adding in income received from Social Security, by far the largest cash transfer program, reduced the estimated number of poor families in 1984 to 7.8 million. Adding in income from means-tested cash transfers lowered this figure to 7.3 million, and yielded a poverty rate of 11.6 percent. Because the official poverty estimate is based on cash income, the figure of 11.6 percent is the official poverty rate among families.

The impact of counting noncash benefits, including the value of medical care with institutional expenditures, depended on the valuation method used. The market value approach lowered the 1984 estimate of poor families to 4.8 million. The recipient value approach and the poverty budget share approach produced estimates of 6.1 million and 6.0 million, respectively.

The lower portion of table G shows data for unrelated individuals. Before transfers, 10.9 million unrelated individuals would have been classified as poor in 1984, not different from the figure of one year earlier. Adding in Social Security reduced the number in poverty to 7.0 million and adding in means-tested cash transfers yielded the official estimate of 6.6 million unrelated individuals in poverty. Adding in the dollar value of noncash benefits would reduce the number of unrelated individuals in poverty in 1984 to 4.2 million if the market value approach were used. Use of the recipient value approach resulted in an estimate of 5.5 million and the poverty budget share approach produced an estimate of 5.6 million.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

There are many conceptual and empirical problems associated with the procedures used to value noncash benefits for purposes of measuring the poverty population. Limitations of the valuation techniques themselves are discussed separately in the sections describing each procedure. While Technical Paper 50 discussed many of these limitations in detail, some of the problems are outlined below.

Table G. Poverty Status of Families and Unrelated Individuals Before and After Cash and Noncash Transfers: 1984 and 1983

(Numbers in thousands. Cash transfers include Social Security and Railroad Retirement, SSI, AFDC, and other cash assistance.)

Recipiency	Number in poverty			Percent in poverty		
	1984	1983r	Difference	1984	1983r	Difference
FAMILIES						
Before transfers	11,625	12,122	-497	18.5	19.5	-1.0
After Social Security and Railroad Retirement	7,775	8,174	-399	12.4	13.2	-0.8
After all cash transfers[1]	7,277	7,681	-404	11.6	12.4	-0.8
After all cash and noncash transfers[2]:						
Market value	4,819	5,105	-286	7.7	8.2	-0.5
Recipient value	6,114	6,497	-383	9.8	10.5	-0.7
Poverty budget share	5,987	6,420	-433	9.5	10.4	-0.9
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Before transfers	10,914	10,864	+50	36.1	37.3	-1.2
After Social Security and Railroad Retirement	6,971	7,151	-180	23.0	24.5	-1.5
After all cash transfers[1]	6,609	6,861	-252	21.8	23.5	-1.7
After all cash and noncash transfers[2]:						
Market value	4,180	4,403	-223	13.8	15.1	-1.3
Recipient value	5,508	5,797	-289	18.2	19.9	-1.7
Poverty budget share	5,596	5,872	-276	18.5	20.1	-1.6

[1] Income concept used in the official poverty definition.

[2] Value of noncash benefits includes all medical care benefits, including those for institutionalized persons.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A major empirical problem that was encountered in this research effort was the lack of a more comprehensive data base from which to launch the study. First, the March CPS does not collect information on all government sources of noncash benefits. Data for some public noncash programs such as free or reduced-price school breakfasts, the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, several smaller programs for child nutrition and low-income energy assistance, were not included. Data covering all noncash benefits received by the low-income population have not been collected because of constraints on interview time and questionnaire size. Second, no data were collected on in-kind assistance provided by the private sector. Third, the questions on the March CPS were not specifically designed for purposes of noncash valuation. The lack of detailed information covering participation in the National School Lunch Program (data are not collected on cost status or days of participation) probably prevented a more accurate distribution of these benefits. Estimating the value of subsidies for public or other low-rent housing was also difficult. Data from the Annual Housing Survey were used to assign market rents and subsidy values for units in public or other subsidized rental housing. No program or administrative statistics were available for making these estimates. Because interviews are conducted in March following the end of the calendar year, it was not possible to determine the extent to which household members had lived in subsidized housing during the calendar year. The simplifying assumption was that persons living in subsidized housing in March had lived in such housing for the entire preceding calendar year.

A second empirical problem is the underreporting of cash income and noncash benefits. This is a common problem encountered in household surveys that attempt to collect such data. The effect of underreporting is downward biased estimates of income and program participation and overestimation of the extent of poverty. The magnitude of this problem is unknown. While income underreporting is a serious problem in household surveys such as the March CPS, its effect on measures of year-to-year change in levels of income and poverty is much less important because year-to-year variations in underreporting are relatively small. Estimates of underreporting are contained in appendix F.

There is a conceptual issue concerning the measurement of poverty that is germane to this report. The official poverty definition is based essentially on the cost of a 1961 economy food plan and a "multiplier" which was intended to account for amounts needed to cover the basic costs of housing, medical care, clothing, transportation, and other items. The value of the multiplier was set at three on the basis of a 1955 survey which showed that families spent one-third of their after-tax income on food. The poverty thresholds are updated annually to account for price changes. The value of the multiplier, then, depended only on the total value of money income after taxes and on the proportion spent on food. The introduction of noncash benefits into the income measure raises the question of whether it is appropriate to compare this augmented income measure against poverty thresholds which were developed on the basis of the proportion of cash income spent on food and did not take into account noncash resources. It should be noted, however, that Federal Government in-kind transfers were much less important at the time the poverty definition was developed than they are now.

REVISED SURVEY PROCEDURES

The note at the beginning of this report mentions revisions to survey procedures and estimation techniques introduced in the March 1985 CPS. The first was the change to a sample design based on the 1980 census. The second was the implementation of new survey weighting procedures for the Spanish population.

During the period from April 1984 through June 1985, the Bureau of the Census was systematically introducing a new sample design for the Current Population Survey. The purposes of

Best Copy AVAILABLE

this new sample design are to update the sampling frame to the 1980-census base, to improve survey efficiency, and to improve the quality of the survey estimates. By March 1985, approximately 60 percent of the sample was based on the new 1980-based sampling frame. Most geographic areas selected for the new sampling frame, about 80 percent, were also included in the 1970-based design.

While the effect of the new sample design is small on estimates of income and poverty, its introduction has temporarily prevented the development of estimates for metropolitan, nonmetropolitan, farm, and nonfarm residence categories. Since the mixed 1970- and 1980-based sampling frame cannot provide figures that are comparable to either the 1970 or 1980 census definitions for these geographic areas, they have been omitted from this report. Publication of data by residence categories will resume when estimates can be derived using the full sample from the 1980-based survey design.

The estimates in this report for 1984 and 1983 are also based on revised survey weighting procedures for persons of Spanish origin. In previous years the estimation procedures used in this survey involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. There was, therefore, no specific control of the survey estimates for the Spanish population. During the last several years, the Bureau of the Census has developed independent population controls for the Spanish population by sex and detailed age groups and revised weighting procedures to incorporate these new controls. It should be noted that the independent population estimates include some, but not all, illegal immigrants.

The data in table H illustrate the effect of introducing the new weighting methods by contrasting 1983 estimates based on the "original" and revised procedure. Overall, the revised procedures increased the Spanish population estimate from the survey by approximately 1.6 million. Since the original weighting procedures yielded underestimates of number of Spanish and since Spanish have lower income erage, than the total population the net effects of the revised weighting were slightly higher estimates of the poverty population overall for 1983. The estimates of the number of persons of Spanish origin below the poverty level increased by 392,000 following the revised procedures, however, their poverty rate declined slightly from 28.4 percent to 28.1 percent.

Table H. Number of Persons and Persons Below the Poverty Level in 1983 Based on Original and Revised Weighting Procedures

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1984)

Race or Spanish origin	Revised	Original	Difference, revised minus original
ALL PERSONS			
Total.....	231,700	231,612	88
White.....	197,496	197,671	-175
Black.....	27,678	27,668	10
Spanish origin[1].....	16,544	14,938	1,606
PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL			
Total.....	35,515	35,266	249
White.....	24,189	23,974	215
Black.....	9,888	9,885	3
Spanish origin[1].....	4,641	4,249	392
PERCENT BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL			
Total.....	15.3	15.2	0.1
White.....	12.2	12.1	0.1
Black.....	35.7	35.7	-
Spanish origin[1].....	28.1	28.4	-0.3

- Represents zero.
[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level									
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
ALL PERSONS										
1984	33 700	30 103	30 909	30 455	22 602	28 623	28 296	23 019	28 917	28 296
1983	35 515	32 123	32 718	32 458	23 911	30 332	30 137	24 512	30 720	30 137
1982	34 398	30 688	31 365	31 111	22 885	29 058	28 713	23 563	29 407	28 720
1981	31 822	27 932	28 651	28 317	20 500	26 500	26 175	21 046	26 784	26 175
1980	29 272	25 042	25 633	25 602	17 706	23 512	23 299	18 221	23 895	23 299
1979	26 072	21 698	22 270	22 409	15 099	20 152	20 184	15 696	20 478	20 186
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White										
1984	22 955	20 881	21 279	21 066	15 956	19 568	19 521	16 136	19 755	19 521
1983	24 189	22 299	22 569	22 480	17 096	20 962	20 929	17 464	21 193	20 929
1982	23 517	21 280	21 665	21 507	16 272	20 102	19 937	16 653	20 363	19 938
1981	21 553	19 219	19 632	19 440	14 482	18 092	17 936	14 767	18 286	17 936
1980	19 699	17 381	17 727	17 689	12 728	16 257	16 151	12 997	16 503	16 151
1979	17 214	14 897	15 135	15 253	10 645	13 701	13 748	10 965	13 888	13 748
Black										
1984	9 490	8 084	8 464	8 225	5 747	7 956	7 696	5 976	8 060	7 696
1983	9 888	8 479	8 786	8 626	5 863	8 094	7 939	6 091	8 246	7 939
1982	9 697	8 347	8 633	8 533	5 839	7 982	7 811	6 126	8 068	7 817
1981	9 173	7 764	8 060	7 925	5 278	7 498	7 327	5 536	7 579	7 327
1980	8 579	6 767	7 006	7 004	4 291	6 404	6 289	4 525	6 529	6 289
1979	8 050	6 088	6 407	6 425	3 867	5 747	5 741	4 126	5 884	5 743
Spanish Origin[1]										
1984	4 806	4 315	4 394	4 350	3 371	4 172	4 113	3 413	4 197	4 113
1983	4 641	4 228	4 292	4 273	3 285	4 074	4 042	3 343	4 104	4 042
1982	4 301	3 806	3 917	3 867	2 949	3 755	3 673	3 029	3 780	3 673
1981	3 713	3 201	3 307	3 270	2 355	3 118	3 032	2 401	3 137	3 032
1980	3 491	2 923	3 014	2 990	2 069	2 785	2 733	2 111	2 829	2 733
1979	2 921	2 328	2 398	2 416	1 606	2 214	2 185	1 668	2 234	2 185
AGE										
Under 6 Years										
1984	5 115	4 627	4 734	4 676	3 741	4 583	4 453	3 778	4 591	4 453
1983	5 256	4 791	4 904	4 846	3 842	4 729	4 606	3 913	4 746	4 606
1982	4 977	4 472	4 597	4 535	3 587	4 423	4 297	3 649	4 431	4 297
1981	4 555	3 964	4 113	4 034	3 113	3 935	3 818	3 160	3 949	3 818
1980	4 107	3 502	3 602	3 607	2 670	3 468	3 376	2 722	3 482	3 376
1979	3 521	2 870	2 973	2 983	2 192	2 803	2 744	2 253	2 815	2 744
6 to 17 Years										
1984	8 305	7 193	7 404	7 261	5 592	7 069	6 877	5 701	7 099	6 877
1983	8 676	7 693	7 826	7 748	5 923	7 433	7 305	6 050	7 470	7 305
1982	8 670	7 514	7 663	7 623	5 811	7 275	7 121	5 982	7 320	7 123
1981	7 950	6 732	6 930	6 814	5 193	6 645	6 462	5 314	6 661	6 462
1980	7 436	6 032	6 239	6 179	4 334	5 900	5 726	4 452	5 940	5 726
1979	6 856	5 298	5 550	5 564	3 824	5 205	5 125	3 934	5 251	5 125
18 to 24 Years										
1984	4 616	4 317	4 384	4 348	3 689	4 228	4 179	3 717	4 236	4 179
1983	4 931	4 570	4 627	4 601	3 860	4 451	4 427	3 924	4 479	4 427
1982	4 546	4 182	4 259	4 224	3 557	4 122	4 053	3 613	4 143	4 054
1981	4 329	3 932	4 015	3 978	3 359	3 876	3 842	3 407	3 884	3 842
1980	3 818	3 429	3 482	3 484	2 868	3 370	3 337	2 902	3 386	3 337
1979	3 366	2 883	2 925	2 947	2 381	2 800	2 793	2 433	2 816	2 794
25 to 44 Years										
1984	7 938	7 140	7 318	7 219	5 855	6 969	6 856	5 924	7 013	6 856
1983	8 422	7 669	7 791	7 733	6 345	7 488	7 390	6 431	7 528	7 390
1982	8 031	7 178	7 344	7 272	6 011	7 033	6 897	6 124	7 069	6 899
1981	7 010	6 170	6 304	6 249	5 156	6 057	5 958	5 236	6 075	5 958
1980	6 242	5 319	5 456	5 438	4 311	5 224	5 137	4 365	5 256	5 137
1979	4 949	4 106	4 227	4 253	3 271	4 000	3 993	3 348	4 023	3 993

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. **Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
ALL PERSONS										
1984	14.4	12.9	13.2	13.0	9.7	12.2	12.1	9.8	12.4	12.1
1983[r]	15.3	13.9	14.1	14.0	10.3	13.1	13.0	10.6	13.3	13.0
1982	15.0	13.4	13.7	13.6	10.0	12.7	12.5	10.3	12.8	12.5
1981	14.0	12.3	12.6	12.5	9.0	11.7	11.5	9.3	11.8	11.5
1980	13.0	11.1	11.4	11.4	7.9	10.4	10.4	8.1	10.6	10.4
1979	11.7	9.7	10.0	10.1	6.8	9.0	9.1	7.0	9.2	9.1
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White										
1984	11.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	8.0	9.8	9.8	8.1	9.9	9.8
1983[r]	12.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	8.7	10.6	10.6	8.8	10.7	10.6
1982	12.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	8.3	10.3	10.2	8.5	10.4	10.2
1981	11.1	9.9	10.1	10.0	7.4	9.3	9.2	7.6	9.4	9.2
1980	10.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	6.6	8.4	8.4	6.7	8.6	8.4
1979	9.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.2	5.7	7.2	7.2
Black										
1984	33.8	28.8	30.1	29.3	20.5	28.3	27.4	21.3	28.7	27.4
1983[r]	35.7	30.6	31.7	31.2	21.2	29.2	28.7	22.0	29.8	28.7
1982	35.6	30.7	31.7	31.4	21.5	29.3	28.7	22.5	29.6	28.7
1981	34.2	28.9	30.0	29.5	19.7	27.9	27.3	20.6	28.2	27.3
1980	32.5	25.6	26.5	26.5	16.2	24.2	23.8	17.1	24.7	23.8
1979	31.0	23.5	24.7	24.8	14.9	22.2	22.1	15.9	22.7	22.1
Spanish Origin[1]										
1984	28.4	25.5	26.0	25.7	19.9	24.7	24.3	20.2	24.8	24.3
1983[r]	28.1	25.6	25.9	25.8	19.9	24.6	24.4	20.2	24.8	24.4
1982	29.9	26.5	27.2	26.9	20.5	26.1	25.5	21.1	26.3	25.5
1981	26.5	22.8	23.6	23.3	16.8	22.2	21.6	17.1	22.4	21.6
1980	25.7	21.5	22.2	22.0	15.2	20.5	20.1	15.5	20.8	20.1
1979	21.8	17.4	17.9	18.1	12.0	16.6	16.3	12.5	16.7	16.3
AGE										
Under 6 Years										
1984	24.0	21.7	22.2	21.9	17.5	21.5	20.9	17.7	21.5	20.9
1983[r]	25.0	22.8	23.3	23.0	18.3	22.5	21.9	18.6	22.6	21.9
1982	23.8	21.4	22.0	21.7	17.2	21.2	20.6	17.5	21.2	20.6
1981	22.4	19.5	20.3	19.9	15.3	19.4	18.8	15.6	19.4	18.8
1980	20.7	17.6	18.1	18.2	13.4	17.5	17.0	13.7	17.5	17.0
1979	18.2	14.8	15.4	15.4	11.3	14.5	14.2	11.6	14.5	14.2
6 to 17 Years										
1984	20.2	17.5	18.0	17.7	13.6	17.2	16.7	13.9	17.3	16.7
1983[r]	21.0	18.6	18.9	18.8	14.3	18.0	17.7	14.6	18.1	17.7
1982	20.9	18.1	18.5	18.4	14.0	17.6	17.2	14.4	17.7	17.2
1981	18.9	16.0	16.4	16.2	12.3	15.8	15.3	12.6	15.8	15.3
1980	17.3	14.0	14.5	14.3	10.1	13.7	13.3	10.3	13.8	13.3
1979	15.6	12.0	12.6	12.6	8.7	11.8	11.6	8.9	11.9	11.6
18 to 24 Years										
1984	16.6	15.5	15.7	15.6	13.2	15.2	15.0	13.4	15.2	15.0
1983[r]	17.3	16.1	16.3	16.2	13.6	15.6	15.6	13.8	15.7	15.6
1982	15.7	14.4	14.7	14.5	12.2	14.2	14.4	12.4	14.3	14.0
1981	14.8	13.5	13.8	13.6	11.5	13.3	13.2	11.7	13.3	13.2
1980	13.1	11.7	11.9	11.9	9.8	11.5	11.4	9.9	11.6	11.4
1979	11.6	9.9	10.0	10.1	8.2	9.6	9.6	8.4	9.7	9.6
25 to 44 Years										
1984	11.0	9.9	10.1	10.0	8.1	9.7	9.5	8.2	9.7	9.5
1983[r]	12.0	10.9	11.1	11.0	9.0	10.7	10.5	9.2	10.7	10.5
1982	11.8	10.5	10.8	10.7	8.8	10.3	10.1	9.0	10.4	10.1
1981	10.6	9.3	9.5	9.5	7.8	9.2	9.0	7.9	9.2	9.0
1980	9.8	8.3	8.5	8.5	6.7	8.2	8.0	6.8	8.2	8.0
1979	8.0	6.6	6.8	6.9	5.3	6.4	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.4

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. **Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984**--Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
AGE--CONTINUED										
45 to 64 Years										
1984	9.9	9.0	9.3	9.3	6.8	8.6	8.7	7.0	8.7	8.7
1983[r]	10.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	6.9	8.8	9.0	7.3	9.0	9.0
1982	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.4	6.8	8.6	8.8	7.1	8.8	8.8
1981	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	6.2	8.1	8.2	6.5	8.2	8.2
1980	8.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	5.9	7.3	7.5
1979	8.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	5.4	6.9	7.1	5.7	7.0	7.1
65 Years and Over										
1984	12.4	10.5	10.8	10.5	2.6	7.3	7.6	3.0	7.9	7.6
1983[r]	14.2	12.4	12.6	12.4	3.3	8.8	9.1	3.7	9.5	9.1
1982	14.6	12.8	13.1	12.8	3.5	9.3	9.6	4.1	10.0	9.6
1981	15.3	13.3	13.6	13.3	3.7	9.6	9.8	4.2	10.3	9.8
1980	15.7	13.6	13.8	13.6	4.2	9.7	9.8	4.7	10.5	9.8
1979	15.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	4.3	9.5	9.8	5.0	10.2	9.8
FAMILY STATUS										
In Families, Total[2]										
1984	13.1	11.6	11.9	11.7	8.8	11.1	10.9	9.0	11.2	10.9
1983[r]	13.9	12.5	12.7	12.6	9.4	11.9	11.8	9.7	12.0	11.8
1982	13.6	12.0	12.3	12.2	9.1	11.5	11.3	9.4	11.6	11.3
1981	12.5	10.8	11.1	11.0	8.1	10.3	10.2	8.3	10.4	10.2
1980	11.5	9.6	9.9	9.8	6.9	9.2	9.0	7.1	9.3	9.0
1979	10.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	5.7	7.7	7.7	6.0	7.8	7.7
In Married-Couple Families										
1984	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.0	7.1	7.1	6.1	7.2	7.1
1983[r]	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.4	6.6	7.9	7.9	6.8	7.9	7.9
1982	8.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	6.4	7.5	7.5	6.5	7.6	7.5
1981	8.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.7
1980	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	4.8	5.8	5.8	4.8	5.9	5.8
1979	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.9	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.9	4.9
In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present										
1984	38.4	32.8	34.4	33.3	23.6	32.3	30.8	24.3	32.5	30.8
1983[r]	40.3	34.9	36.2	35.4	24.8	33.9	32.7	25.3	34.2	32.7
1982	40.6	34.9	36.2	35.7	24.8	33.9	32.7	25.8	34.2	32.7
1981	38.7	32.2	34.0	33.0	22.5	31.7	30.5	23.5	31.9	30.5
1980	36.7	29.7	31.1	30.7	19.3	28.9	27.7	20.1	29.2	27.7
1979	34.9	26.0	27.6	27.7	16.6	25.2	24.5	17.6	25.5	24.5
All Unrelated Individuals										
1984	21.8	19.8	20.5	20.3	13.8	18.2	18.5	14.2	18.7	18.5
1983[r]	23.5	21.7	22.3	22.2	15.1	19.9	20.1	15.5	20.5	20.1
1982	23.1	21.4	21.9	21.8	14.7	19.6	19.7	15.2	20.1	19.7
1981	23.4	21.6	22.1	22.0	14.4	19.9	19.9	14.9	20.3	19.9
1980	22.9	20.9	21.2	21.4	14.0	18.7	19.1	14.5	19.2	19.1
1979	21.9	20.2	20.3	20.6	13.5	18.1	18.5	14.1	18.5	18.5
Male Unrelated Individuals										
1984	18.7	17.9	18.2	18.2	14.7	17.1	17.4	14.9	17.3	17.4
1983[r]	20.2	19.4	19.6	19.7	15.7	18.6	18.9	16.0	18.9	18.9
1982	18.8	17.9	18.2	18.3	14.9	17.2	17.5	15.3	17.4	17.5
1981	18.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	14.1	16.8	16.8	14.4	16.9	16.8
1980	17.4	16.6	16.7	16.9	13.1	15.5	15.8	13.4	15.8	15.8
1979	16.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	12.9	15.1	15.3	13.2	15.3	15.3
Female Unrelated Individuals										
1984	24.4	21.5	22.4	22.0	13.1	19.1	19.4	13.5	19.8	19.4
1983[r]	26.3	23.7	24.4	24.2	14.6	20.9	21.1	15.0	21.8	21.1
1982	26.6	24.2	24.9	24.7	14.5	21.5	21.6	15.0	22.2	21.6
1981	27.7	24.9	25.6	25.4	14.6	22.5	22.4	15.2	23.0	22.4
1980	27.4	24.4	24.7	25.0	14.7	21.2	21.7	15.5	21.9	21.7
1979	26.0	23.5	23.6	24.0	14.0	20.6	21.0	14.8	21.2	21.0

[2]Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. **Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level								
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures	
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
AGE--CONTINUED										
45 to 64 Years										
1984	4 397	4 020	4 162	4 142	3 026	3 814	3 898	3 098	3 863	3 898
1983r	4 500	4 144	4 254	4 269	3 066	3 918	4 015	3 223	3 999	4 015
1982	4 423	4 048	4 133	4 151	3 006	3 807	3 874	3 153	3 877	3 876
1981	4 125	3 787	3 859	3 883	2 755	3 560	3 629	2 870	3 623	3 629
1980	3 799	3 405	3 460	3 530	2 489	3 146	3 296	2 611	3 232	3 296
1979	3 697	3 304	3 353	3 415	2 399	3 039	3 150	2 527	3 097	3 150
65 Years and Over										
1984	3 330	2 806	2 907	2 808	700	1 960	2 034	801	2 114	2 034
1983r	3 730	3 257	3 317	3 261	875	2 312	2 396	973	2 498	2 396
1982	3 751	3 294	3 368	3 306	912	2 399	2 471	1 043	2 566	2 471
1981	3 853	3 347	3 430	3 360	924	2 427	2 466	1 059	2 591	2 466
1980	3 871	3 355	3 395	3 384	1 034	2 405	2 427	1 189	2 600	2 427
1979	3 682	3 237	3 242	3 248	1 033	2 304	2 378	1 200	2 476	2 379
FAMILY STATUS										
In Families, Total[2]										
1984	26 458	23 483	24 092	23 694	17 873	22 508	22 090	18 179	22 659	22 090
1983r	28 025	25 173	25 614	25 378	18 982	23 936	23 666	19 467	24 139	23 666
1982	27 349	24 144	24 665	24 438	18 273	23 019	22 631	18 809	23 219	22 638
1981	24 850	21 491	22 074	21 764	16 085	20 533	20 216	16 500	20 717	20 216
1980	22 601	18 968	19 477	19 379	13 553	18 038	17 723	13 914	18 281	17 723
1979	19 964	16 070	16 604	16 668	11 258	15 056	15 006	11 696	15 374	15 008
In Married-Couple Families										
1984	13 717	12 529	12 643	12 599	9 939	11 739	11 809	10 032	11 831	11 809
1983r	15 111	13 923	13 983	13 973	10 962	13 053	13 134	11 230	13 167	13 134
1982	14 839	13 342	13 478	13 412	10 572	12 547	12 534	10 762	12 647	12 534
1981	13 177	11 722	11 807	11 781	9 253	10 931	10 985	9 372	11 085	10 985
1980	11 861	10 264	10 377	10 381	7 826	9 578	9 597	7 946	9 745	9 597
1979	10 074	8 644	8 743	8 772	6 471	7 895	8 002	6 613	8 010	8 002
In Families With A Female Householder, No Husband Present										
1984	11 831	10 117	10 602	10 257	7 291	9 968	9 500	7 500	10 022	9 500
1983r	12 101	10 496	10 885	10 647	7 445	10 188	9 824	7 615	10 275	9 824
1982	11 701	10 064	10 437	10 284	7 137	9 788	9 417	7 438	9 870	9 423
1981	11 051	9 214	9 710	9 428	6 437	9 071	8 710	6 716	9 122	8 710
1980	10 120	8 183	8 572	8 470	5 316	7 965	7 645	5 535	8 039	7 645
1979	9 400	6 988	7 425	7 458	4 473	6 772	6 607	4 741	6 861	6 608
All Unrelated Individuals										
1984	6 609	6 001	6 197	6 141	4 180	5 508	5 596	4 284	5 647	5 596
1983r	6 861	6 339	6 493	6 470	4 403	5 797	5 872	4 510	5 976	5 872
1982	6 458	5 958	6 115	6 088	4 094	5 462	5 506	4 228	5 603	5 506
1981	6 490	5 981	6 116	6 089	3 989	5 519	5 511	4 119	5 618	5 511
1980	6 227	5 669	5 741	5 802	3 793	5 064	5 170	3 946	5 202	5 170
1979	5 743	5 280	5 314	5 389	3 537	4 745	4 830	3 696	4 853	4 830
Male Unrelated Individuals										
1984	2 575	2 455	2 496	2 501	2 019	2 355	2 389	2 047	2 382	2 389
1983r	2 654	2 547	2 580	2 590	2 065	2 446	2 488	2 105	2 481	2 488
1982	2 347	2 231	2 269	2 282	1 863	2 146	2 182	1 908	2 174	2 182
1981	2 239	2 150	2 181	2 184	1 749	2 071	2 071	1 779	2 086	2 071
1980	2 109	2 010	2 025	2 050	1 584	1 883	1 911	1 623	1 914	1 911
1979	1 972	1 875	1 885	1 910	1 505	1 762	1 788	1 542	1 779	1 788
Female Unrelated Individuals										
1984	4 035	3 546	3 702	3 640	2 161	3 153	3 206	2 238	3 265	3 206
1983r	4 206	3 792	3 914	3 879	2 338	3 351	3 384	2 405	3 495	3 384
1982	4 110	3 728	3 847	3 805	2 231	3 316	3 324	2 320	3 429	3 324
1981	4 251	3 831	3 935	3 905	2 240	3 448	3 440	2 340	3 532	3 440
1980	4 118	3 659	3 716	3 751	2 209	3 182	3 258	2 323	3 288	3 258
1979	3 771	3 405	3 429	3 479	2 031	2 983	3 042	2 154	3 074	3 042

[2]Includes families with a male householder, no wife present, not shown separately.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of Mar[illegible] of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Number below the poverty level									
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
REGION										
Northeast										
1984	6 531	5 587	5 832	5 716	3 772	5 340	5 171	3 819	5 391	5 171
1983	6 643	5 936	6 056	6 024	3 753	5 444	5 420	3 930	5 5[illegible]	5 420
1982	6 364	5 451	5 631	5 590	3 579	5 102	4 971	3 685	5 228	4 971
1981	5 815	5 049	5 212	5 154	3 377	4 850	4 718	3 442	4 887	4 718
1980	5 369	4 456	4 613	4 567	2 609	4 135	4 032	2 683	4 226	4 032
1979	5 058	3 932	4 095	4 127	2 299	3 640	3 607	2 443	3 684	3 607
Midwest										
1984	8 303	7 490	7 670	7 568	5 397	7 144	7 074	5 510	7 212	7 074
1983	8 559	7 771	7 923	7 836	5 727	7 409	7 314	5 812	7 472	7 314
1982	7 772	7 113	7 278	7 202	5 189	6 720	6 610	5 343	6 792	6 616
1981	7 142	6 277	6 477	6 371	4 518	5 999	5 879	4 632	6 050	5 679
1980	6 592	5 698	5 893	5 883	4 009	5 451	5 324	4 114	5 533	5 324
1979	5 639	4 753	4 901	4 891	3 238	4 388	4 343	3 329	4 455	4 343
South										
1984	12 792	11 454	11 754	11 550	8 962	10 867	10 833	9 186	11 010	10 833
1983	13 575	12 218	12 435	12 330	9 553	11 540	11 525	9 852	11 705	11 525
1982	13 967	12 507	12 705	12 611	9 588	11 841	11 854	9 967	11 961	11 854
1981	13 256	11 675	11 893	11 813	8 906	10 956	10 985	9 247	11 123	10 985
1980	12 353	10 498	10 693	10 684	7 783	9 859	9 882	8 058	10 037	9 882
1979	11 098	9 248	9 467	9 558	6 772	8 620	8 753	7 073	8 814	8 754
West										
1984	6 074	5 572	5 654	5 62[illegible]	4 472	5 271	5 218	4 504	5 303	5 218
1983	6 738	6 197	6 303	6 26[illegible]	4 878	5 939	5 878	4 917	5 959	5 878
1982	6 296	5 617	5 752	5 707	4 528	5 395	5 279	4 569	5 426	5 280
1981	5 609	4 931	5 069	4 980	3 699	4 696	4 594	3 725	4 724	4 594
1980	4 958	4 391	4 434	4 467	3 305	4 066	4 062	3 366	4 100	4 062
1979	4 276	3 765	3 808	3 833	2 789	3 504	3 482	2 851	3 524	3 482
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	21 963	19 835	20 256	20 081	14 420	18 752	18 576	14 749	18 973	18 576
1982	21 247	18 763	19 275	19 117	13 809	17 863	17 547	14 187	18 062	17 553
1981	19 347	16 776	17 346	17 072	12 056	16 034	15 761	12 338	16 163	15 761
1980	18 021	15 287	15 763	15 718	10 604	14 460	14 287	10 092	14 668	14 287
1979	16 134	13 [illegible]96	13 636	13 711	9 178	12 445	12 379	9 513	12 573	12 379
Inside Central Cities										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	13 038	11 604	11 925	11 772	8 126	11 031	10 883	8 275	11 168	10 883
1982	12 696	11 073	11 447	11 309	7 770	10 640	10 406	8 026	10 744	10 413
1981	11 231	9 593	9 981	9 805	6 625	9 273	9 064	6 834	9 343	9 064
1980	10 644	8 795	9 167	9 122	5 818	8 390	8 249	6 005	8 542	8 249
1979	9 720	7 609	7 924	7 975	4 999	7 159	7 110	5 223	7 251	7 110
Outside Central Cities										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	8 924	8 231	8 332	8 309	6 294	7 721	7 693	6 474	7 805	7 693
1982	8 551	7 691	7 828	7 808	6 039	7 223	7 141	6 161	7 318	7 141
1981	8 116	7 183	7 365	7 267	5 430	6 762	6 696	5 505	6 820	6 696
1980	7 377	6 492	6 596	6 596	4 786	6 070	6 037	4 887	6 125	6 037
1979	6 415	5 587	5 712	5 736	4 179	5 285	5 269	4 290	5 322	5 269
Outside Metropolitan Areas										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	13 553	12 287	12 461	12 377	9 491	11 580	11 561	9 763	11 747	11 561
1982	13 152	11 925	12 091	11 994	9 076	11 195	11 166	9 376	11 345	11 167
1981	12 475	11 156	11 305	11 245	8 444	10 466	10 414	8 708	10 621	10 414
1980	11 251	9 755	9 870	9 884	7 101	9 052	9 013	7 329	9 228	9 013
1979	9 937	8 502	8 634	8 698	5 921	7 707	7 805	6 182	7 904	7 807

Note: The metropolitan population is based on standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 1. Number of Persons Below The Poverty Level and Poverty Rate--Current Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1979 to 1984—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of the following year)

Year and characteristic	Poverty rate									
		Valuing food and housing benefits only			Valuing food, housing, and all medical benefits			Valuing food, housing, and medical benefits, excluding institutional expenditures		
	Current poverty definition	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value	Market value	Recipient value	Poverty budget share value
REGION										
Northeast										
1984	13.2	11.3	11.8	11.6	7.6	10.8	10.5	7.7	10.9	10.5
1983	13.5	12.1	12.3	12.3	7.6	11.1	11.0	8.0	11.4	11.0
1982	13.0	11.1	11.5	11.4	7.3	10.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	10.1
1981	11.9	10.3	10.6	10.5	6.9	9.9	9.8	7.0	10.0	9.6
1980	11.1	9.2	9.5	9.4	5.4	8.5	8.3	5.5	8.7	8.3
1979	10.4	8.1	8.4	8.5	4.7	7.5	7.4	5.0	7.6	7.4
Midwest										
1984	14.1	12.7	13.1	12.9	9.2	12.2	12.0	9.4	12.3	12.0
1983	14.7	13.3	13.6	13.4	9.8	12.7	12.5	10.0	12.8	12.5
1982	13.3	12.2	12.5	12.4	8.9	11.5	11.4	9.2	11.7	11.4
1981	12.3	10.8	11.1	10.9	7.8	10.3	10.1	8.0	10.4	10.1
1980	11.4	9.8	10.2	10.1	6.9	9.4	9.2	7.1	9.5	9.2
1979	9.7	8.2	8.5	8.4	5.6	7.6	7.5	5.7	7.7	7.5
South										
1984	16.2	14.5	14.8	14.6	11.3	13.7	13.7	11.6	13.9	13.7
1983	17.3	15.5	15.8	15.7	12.2	14.7	14.7	12.5	14.9	14.7
1982	16.1	14.2	16.4	16.3	12.4	15.3	15.3	12.9	15.5	15.3
1981	17.4	15.4	15.6	15.5	11.7	14.4	14.4	12.2	14.6	14.4
1980	16.5	14.0	14.3	14.2	10.4	13.1	13.2	10.7	13.4	13.2
1979	15.0	12.5	12.8	12.9	9.2	11.7	11.8	9.6	11.9	11.8
West										
1984	13.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	9.6	11.3	11.2	9.7	11.4	11.2
1983	14.8	13.6	13.8	13.7	10.7	13.0	12.9	10.8	13.1	12.9
1982	14.1	12.5	12.9	12.8	10.1	12.1	11.8	10.2	12.1	11.8
1981	12.7	11.2	11.5	11.3	8.4	10.7	10.4	8.5	10.7	10.4
1980	11.4	10.1	10.2	10.3	7.6	9.4	9.3	7.7	9.4	9.3
1979	10.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.6	8.3	8.2	6.7	8.3	8.2
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Inside Metropolitan Areas, Total										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	13.9	12.6	12.8	12.7	9.1	11.9	11.8	9.3	12.0	11.8
1982	13.7	12.1	12.4	12.3	8.9	11.5	11.3	9.1	11.6	11.3
1981	12.6	10.9	11.3	11.1	7.8	10.4	10.3	8.0	10.5	10.3
1980	11.9	10.1	10.4	10.3	7.0	9.5	9.4	7.2	9.7	9.4
1979	10.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	6.1	8.2	8.2	6.3	8.3	8.2
Inside Central Cities										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	20.0	17.8	18.3	18.0	12.4	16.9	16.7	12.7	17.1	16.7
1982	19.9	17.4	18.0	17.8	12.2	16.7	16.3	12.6	16.9	16.4
1981	18.0	15.4	16.0	15.7	10.6	14.9	14.5	11.0	15.0	14.5
1980	17.2	14.2	14.8	14.7	9.4	13.5	13.3	9.7	13.8	13.3
1979	15.7	12.3	12.8	12.9	8.1	11.6	11.5	8.4	11.7	11.5
Outside Central Cities										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	6.8	8.3	8.3	7.0	8.4	8.3
1982	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	6.6	7.9	7.8	6.7	8.0	7.8
1981	8.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	5.9	7.4	7.3	6.0	7.5	7.3
1980	8.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.4	6.8	6.7
1979	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	4.7	5.9	5.9	4.8	6.0	5.9
Outside Metropolitan Areas										
1984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1983	18.4	16.6	16.9	16.8	12.9	15.7	15.7	13.2	15.9	15.7
1982	17.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	12.3	15.2	15.1	12.7	15.4	15.1
1981	17.0	15.2	15.4	15.3	11.5	14.2	14.2	11.8	14.4	14.2
1980	15.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	9.7	12.4	12.3	10.0	12.6	12.3
1979	13.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	8.2	10.7	10.9	8.6	11.0	10.9

Note: The metropolitan population is based on standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	233 816	33 700	14.4	30 103	12.9	30 909	13.2	30 455	13.0
Age									
Under 6 years	21 340	5 115	24.0	4 627	21.7	4 734	22.2	4 676	21.9
6 to 17 years	41 107	8 305	20.2	7 193	17.5	7 404	18.0	7 261	17.7
18 to 24 years	27 845	4 616	16.6	4 317	15.5	4 384	15.7	4 348	15.6
25 to 44 years	72 157	7 938	11.0	7 140	9.9	7 318	10.1	7 219	10.0
45 to 64 years	44 549	4 397	9.9	4 020	9.0	4 162	9.3	4 142	9.3
65 years and over	26 818	3 330	12.4	2 806	10.5	2 907	10.8	2 808	10.5
Family Status									
In families	202 288	26 458	13.1	23 483	11.6	24 092	11.9	23 694	11.7
Married-couple families	165 272	13 717	8.3	12 529	7.6	12 643	7.6	12 599	7.6
Related children under 18 years	47 429	5 758	12.1	5 185	10.9	5 226	11.0	5 230	11.0
Female householder, no husband present	30 844	11 831	38.4	10 117	32.8	10 602	34.4	10 257	33.3
Related children under 18 years	12 536	6 772	54.0	5 798	46.2	6 069	48.4	5 868	46.8
Male householder, no wife present	6 172	910	14.7	837	13.6	846	13.7	837	13.6
Related children under 18 years	1 716	399	23.3	356	20.8	361	21.0	356	20.8
In unrelated subfamilies	1 260	634	50.3	619	49.1	620	49.2	620	49.2
Unrelated individuals	30 268	6 609	21.8	6 001	19.8	6 197	20.5	6 141	20.3
Males	13 739	2 575	18.7	2 455	17.9	2 496	18.2	2 501	18.2
65 years and over	1 931	401	20.8	342	17.7	352	18.2	342	17.7
Females	16 529	4 035	24.4	3 546	21.5	3 702	22.4	3 640	22.0
65 years and over	6 832	1 722	25.2	1 363	20.0	1 460	21.4	1 365	20.0
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	49 374	6 531	13.2	5 587	11.3	5 832	11.8	5 716	11.6
North Central	58 749	8 303	14.1	7 490	12.7	7 670	13.1	7 568	12.9
South	79 195	12 792	16.2	11 454	14.5	11 754	14.8	11 550	14.6
West	46 498	6 074	13.1	5 572	12.0	5 654	12.2	5 620	12.1
Families									
Total	62 706	7 277	11.6	6 452	10.3	6 662	10.6	6 513	10.4
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 127	919	29.4	839	26.8	869	27.8	846	27.1
25 to 44 years	29 430	3 886	13.2	3 376	11.5	3 510	11.9	3 417	11.6
45 to 64 years	20 344	1 760	8.6	1 596	7.8	1 647	8.1	1 609	7.9
65 years and over	9 806	713	7.3	641	6.5	636	6.5	641	6.5
Size of Family									
2 persons	25 349	2 283	9.0	2 045	8.1	2 138	8.4	2 064	8.1
3 persons	14 804	1 716	11.6	1 480	10.0	1 540	10.4	1 507	10.2
4 persons	13 259	1 516	11.4	1 359	10.2	1 403	10.6	1 362	10.3
5 persons	5 894	890	15.1	806	13.7	813	13.8	807	13.7
6 persons	2 175	458	21.0	380	17.5	384	17.7	387	17.8
7 persons or more	1 225	414	33.8	382	31.2	382	31.2	386	31.5
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 350	3 488	6.9	3 210	6.4	3 243	6.4	3 221	6.4
With related children under 18 years	25 038	2 344	9.4	2 139	8.5	2 158	8.6	2 149	8.6
Female householder, no husband present	10 129	3 498	34.5	2 970	29.3	3 143	31.0	3 020	29.8
With related children under 18 years	6 832	3 124	45.7	2 648	38.8	2 802	41.0	2 688	39.3
Male householder, no wife present	2 228	292	13.1	272	12.2	276	12.4	272	12.2
With related children under 18 years	1 072	194	18.1	173	16.2	178	16.6	173	16.2
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 994	7 258	11.7	6 436	10.4	6 646	10.7	6 498	10.5
Worked	47 786	3 574	7.5	3 165	6.6	3 239	6.8	3 188	6.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	37 693	1 577	4.2	1 402	3.7	1 421	3.8	1 409	3.7
Full time	35 788	1 242	3.5	1 110	3.1	1 125	3.1	1 115	3.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 093	1 997	19.8	1 765	17.5	1 819	18.0	1 779	17.6
Did not work last year	14 208	3 684	25.9	3 270	23.0	3 407	24.0	3 310	23.3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	45 288	19.4	43 098	18.4	43 503	18.6	43 410	18.6
Age								
Under 6 years	6 456	30.3	6 217	29.1	6 253	29.3	6 230	29.2
6 to 17 years	10 472	25.5	9 992	24.3	10 020	24.4	10 011	24.4
18 to 24 years	6 077	21.8	5 876	21.1	5 907	21.2	5 895	21.2
25 to 44 years	10 562	14.6	10 099	14.0	10 163	14.1	10 130	14.0
45 to 64 years	6 037	13.6	5 800	13.0	5 858	13.1	5 864	13.2
65 years and over	5 684	21.2	5 114	19.1	5 301	19.8	5 280	19.7
Family Status								
In families	35 499	17.5	33 876	16.7	34 036	16.8	33 942	16.8
Married-couple families	20 302	12.3	19 396	11.7	19 474	11.8	19 415	11.7
Related children under 18 years	8 205	17.3	7 803	16.5	7 839	16.5	7 813	16.5
Female householder, no husband present	13 982	45.3	13 321	43.2	13 407	43.5	13 389	43.3
Related children under 18 years	7 675	61.2	7 374	58.8	7 406	59.1	7 396	59.0
Male householder, no wife present	1 215	19.7	1 158	18.8	1 156	18.7	1 158	18.8
Related children under 18 years	499	29.1	486	28.3	482	28.1	486	28.3
In unrelated subfamilies	726	57.6	723	57.4	723	57.4	723	57.4
Unrelated individuals	9 063	29.9	8 499	28.1	8 743	28.9	8 745	28.9
Males	3 406	24.8	3 296	24.0	3 341	24.3	3 335	24.3
65 years and over	662	34.3	602	31.2	632	32.7	616	31.9
Females	5 658	34.2	5 203	31.5	5 402	32.7	5 410	32.7
65 years and over	2 847	41.7	2 463	36.1	2 624	38.4	2 612	38.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	8 613	17.4	8 002	16.2	8 155	16.5	8 108	16.4
North Central	10 912	18.6	10 491	17.9	10 571	18.0	10 565	18.0
South	17 441	22.0	16 572	20.9	16 694	21.1	16 667	21.0
West	8 322	17.9	8 033	17.3	8 082	17.4	8 070	17.4
Families								
Total	9 901	15.8	9 441	15.1	9 510	15.2	9 460	15.1
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 190	38.0	1 141	36.5	1 157	37.0	1 142	36.5
25 to 44 years	5 041	17.1	4 803	16.3	4 845	16.5	4 813	16.4
45 to 64 years	2 440	12.0	2 334	11.5	2 351	11.6	2 342	11.5
65 years and over	1 230	12.5	1 163	11.9	1 157	11.8	1 163	11.9
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 290	13.0	3 125	12.3	3 164	12.5	3 128	12.3
3 persons	2 247	15.2	2 138	14.4	2 170	14.7	2 148	14.5
4 persons	2 080	15.7	1 984	15.0	1 986	15.0	1 986	15.0
5 persons	1 177	20.0	1 130	19.2	1 132	19.2	1 131	19.2
6 persons	585	26.9	567	26.0	559	25.7	567	26.1
7 persons or more	522	42.6	498	40.6	499	40.7	500	40.8
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 298	10.5	5 083	10.1	5 102	10.1	5 086	10.1
With related children under 18 years	3 426	13.7	3 266	13.0	3 283	13.1	3 269	13.1
Female householder, no husband present	4 208	41.5	3 980	39.3	4 031	39.8	3 996	39.5
With related children under 18 years	3 635	53.2	3 455	50.6	3 497	51.2	3 466	50.7
Male householder, no wife present	396	17.8	378	17.0	378	17.0	378	17.0
With related children under 18 years	251	23.4	243	22.6	242	22.6	243	22.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	9 831	15.9	9 377	15.1	9 445	15.2	9 395	15.2
Worked	5 237	11.0	4 955	10.4	5 012	10.5	4 963	10.4
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 571	6.8	2 411	6.4	2 444	6.5	2 416	6.4
Full time	2 129	5.9	1 989	5.6	2 014	5.6	1 994	5.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 665	26.4	2 544	25.2	2 568	25.4	2 546	25.2
Did not work last year	4 594	32.3	4 422	31.1	4 433	31.2	4 433	31.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	198 941	22 955	11.5	20 881	10.5	21 279	10.7	21 066	10.6
Age									
Under 6 years	17 364	3 268	18.8	3 000	17.3	3 039	17.5	3 022	17.4
6 to 17 years	33 450	5 204	15.6	4 608	13.8	4 678	14.0	4 637	13.9
18 to 24 years	23 222	3 140	13.5	3 007	12.9	3 035	13.1	3 017	13.0
25 to 44 years	61 867	5 555	9.0	5 112	8.3	5 193	8.4	5 151	8.4
45 to 64 years	39 033	3 210	8.2	2 962	7.6	3 050	7.8	3 044	7.8
65 years and over	24 206	2 579	10.7	2 193	9.1	2 284	9.4	2 195	9.1
Family Status									
In families	171 839	17 299	10.1	15 694	9.1	15 945	9.3	15 784	9.2
Married-couple families	147 327	10 920	7.4	10 066	6.8	10 155	6.9	10 116	6.9
Related children under 18 years	41 558	4 508	10.8	4 099	9.9	4 125	9.9	4 131	9.9
Female householder, no husband present	19 727	5 866	29.7	5 149	26.1	5 311	26.9	5 188	26.3
Related children under 18 years	7 352	3 377	45.9	2 954	40.2	3 037	41.3	2 974	40.4
Male householder, no wife present	4 784	514	10.7	479	10.0	479	10.0	479	10.0
Related children under 18 years	1 281	201	15.7	177	13.9	177	13.9	177	13.9
In unrelated subfamilies	1 008	475	47.1	461	45.8	461	45.8	461	45.8
Unrelated individuals	26 094	5 181	19.9	4 726	18.1	4 873	18.7	4 821	18.5
Males	11 529	1 920	16.7	1 842	16.0	1 874	16.3	1 870	16.2
65 years and over	1 648	285	17.3	246	14.9	256	15.5	246	14.9
Females	14 565	3 262	22.4	2 884	19.8	3 000	20.6	2 952	20.3
65 years and over	6 238	1 402	22.5	1 117	17.9	1 195	19.2	1 118	17.9
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	43 248	4 646	10.7	4 042	9.3	4 204	9.7	4 121	9.5
North Central	52 349	6 004	11.5	5 475	10.5	5 561	10.6	5 527	10.6
South	63 107	7 573	12.0	6 968	11.0	7 086	11.2	7 007	11.1
West	40 237	4 732	11.8	4 397	10.9	4 428	11.0	4 412	11.0
Families									
Total	54 400	4 925	9.1	4 483	8.2	4 572	8.4	4 505	8.3
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	2 577	607	23.6	566	22.0	579	22.5	569	22.1
25 to 44 years	25 129	2 591	10.3	2 330	9.3	2 376	9.5	2 343	9.3
45 to 64 years	17 835	1 212	6.8	1 112	6.2	1 138	6.4	1 118	6.3
65 years and over	8 859	515	5.8	475	5.4	479	5.4	475	5.4
Size of Family									
2 persons	22 711	1 655	7.3	1 524	6.7	1 573	6.9	1 529	6.7
3 persons	12 743	1 152	9.0	1 037	8.1	1 054	8.3	1 045	8.2
4 persons	11 517	1 026	8.9	944	8.2	960	8.3	946	8.2
5 persons	4 894	595	12.2	549	11.2	552	11.3	550	11.2
6 persons	1 704	277	16.3	230	13.5	234	13.7	233	13.7
7 persons or more	831	220	26.5	199	23.9	199	23.9	203	24.4
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	45 643	2 858	6.3	2 657	5.8	2 685	5.9	2 665	5.8
With related children under 18 years	22 181	1 879	8.5	1 732	7.8	1 744	7.9	1 740	7.8
Female householder, no husband present	6 941	1 878	27.1	1 647	23.7	1 708	24.6	1 661	23.9
With related children under 18 years	4 337	1 662	38.8	1 468	33.9	1 520	35.0	1 479	34.1
Male householder, no wife present	1 816	189	10.4	179	9.9	179	9.9	179	9.9
With related children under 18 years	862	117	13.6	108	12.5	108	12.5	108	12.5
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 829	4 914	9.1	4 476	8.3	4 564	8.5	4 497	8.4
Worked	42 102	2 615	6.2	2 401	5.7	2 422	5.8	2 411	5.7
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	33 497	1 171	3.5	1 085	3.2	1 088	3.2	1 090	3.3
Full time	31 906	958	3.0	897	2.8	900	2.8	902	2.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	8 606	1 445	16.8	1 317	15.3	1 334	15.5	1 321	15.4
Did not work last year	11 727	2 299	19.6	2 074	17.7	2 142	18.3	2 087	17.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total	32 059	16.1	30 715	15.4	30 999	15.6	30 954	15.6
Age								
Under 6 years	4 340	25.0	4 209	24.2	4 231	24.4	4 217	24.3
6 to 17 years	6 780	20.3	6 513	19.5	6 521	19.5	6 527	19.5
18 to 24 years	4 284	18.4	4 187	18.0	4 198	18.1	4 198	18.1
25 to 44 years	7 575	12.3	7 317	11.9	7 347	11.9	7 338	11.9
45 to 64 years	4 490	11.5	4 351	11.1	4 387	11.2	4 394	11.3
65 years and over	4 590	19.0	4 137	17.1	4 315	17.8	4 279	17.7
Family Status								
In families	24 230	14.1	23 335	13.6	23 405	13.6	23 373	13.6
Married-couple families	16 396	11.1	15 775	10.7	15 830	10.7	15 791	10.7
Related children under 18 years	6 530	15.7	6 256	15.1	6 283	15.1	6 264	15.1
Female householder, no husband present	7 118	36.1	6 874	34.8	6 891	34.9	6 896	35.0
Related children under 18 years	3 692	52.9	3 779	51.4	3 785	51.5	3 792	51.6
Male householder, no wife present	715	14.9	686	14.3	683	14.3	686	14.3
Related children under 18 years	268	20.9	260	20.3	256	20.0	260	20.3
In unrelated subfamilies	552	54.7	549	54.5	549	54.5	549	54.5
Unrelated individuals	7 278	27.9	6 830	26.2	7 046	27.0	7 031	26.9
Males	2 566	22.3	2 489	21.6	2 526	21.9	2 519	21.8
65 years and over	507	30.8	459	27.8	484	29.4	469	28.5
Females	4 712	32.4	4 342	29.8	4 519	31.0	4 512	31.0
65 years and over	2 414	38.7	2 089	33.5	2 243	36.0	2 221	35.6
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	6 292	14.5	5 871	13.6	5 967	13.8	5 959	13.8
North Central	8 178	15.6	7 887	15.1	7 978	15.2	7 952	15.2
South	10 965	17.4	10 529	16.7	10 587	16.8	10 590	16.8
West	6 624	16.5	6 427	16.0	6 467	16.1	6 453	16.0
Families								
Total	6 981	12.8	6 724	12.4	6 752	12.4	6 734	12.4
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	838	32.5	812	31.5	819	31.8	812	31.5
25 to 44 years	3 493	13.9	3 359	13.4	3 374	13.4	3 365	13.4
45 to 64 years	1 729	9.7	1 668	9.4	1 676	9.4	1 671	9.4
65 years and over	921	10.4	886	10.0	883	10.0	886	10.0
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 458	10.8	2 374	10.5	2 387	10.5	2 375	10.5
3 persons	1 560	12.2	1 501	11.8	1 515	11.9	1 506	11.8
4 persons	1 480	12.9	1 417	12.3	1 417	12.3	1 419	12.3
5 persons	823	16.8	797	16.3	800	16.4	798	16.3
6 persons	375	22.0	362	21.3	357	20.9	362	21.3
7 persons or more	285	34.2	273	32.8	275	33.1	275	33.1
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 401	9.6	4 244	9.3	4 255	9.3	4 246	9.3
With related children under 18 years	2 784	12.6	2 670	12.0	2 681	12.1	2 672	12.0
Female householder, no husband present	2 318	33.4	2 228	32.1	2 245	32.3	2 236	32.2
With related children under 18 years	1 985	45.8	1 914	44.1	1 928	44.5	1 921	44.3
Male householder, no wife present	263	14.5	252	13.9	252	13.9	252	13.9
With related children under 18 years	158	18.3	153	17.7	152	17.6	153	17.7
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	6 932	12.9	6 678	12.4	6 706	12.5	6 687	12.4
Worked	3 939	9.4	3 780	9.0	3 804	9.0	3 783	9.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 938	5.8	1 855	5.5	1 866	5.6	1 856	5.5
Full time	1 647	5.2	1 572	4.9	1 580	5.0	1 573	4.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 001	23.3	1 925	22.4	1 938	22.5	1 927	22.4
Did not work last year	2 993	25.5	2 898	24.7	2 902	24.7	2 904	24.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	28 087	9 490	33.8	8 084	28.8	8 464	30.1	8 225	29.3
Age									
Under 6 years	3 220	1 645	51.1	1 444	44.9	1 503	46.7	1 464	45.5
6 to 17 years	6 260	2 768	44.2	2 297	36.7	2 429	38.8	2 325	37.1
18 to 24 years	3 787	1 286	34.0	1 131	29.9	1 169	30.9	1 151	30.4
25 to 44 years	8 177	2 025	24.8	1 698	20.8	1 788	21.9	1 731	21.2
45 to 64 years	4 405	1 056	24.0	934	21.2	985	22.4	973	22.1
65 years and over	2 238	710	31.7	580	25.9	589	26.3	580	25.9
Family Status									
In families	24 387	8 104	33.2	6 848	28.1	7 180	29.4	6 944	28.5
Married-couple families	12 865	2 122	16.5	1 863	14.5	1 869	14.5	1 863	14.5
Related children under 18 years	4 113	923	22.4	801	19.5	803	19.5	801	19.5
Female householder, no husband present	10 384	5 666	54.6	4 708	45.3	5 025	48.4	4 804	46.3
Related children under 18 years	4 884	3 234	66.2	2 705	55.4	2 890	59.2	2 753	56.4
Male householder, no wife present	1 137	315	27.7	277	24.3	286	25.1	277	24.3
Related children under 18 years	359	162	45.2	142	39.7	147	41.0	142	39.7
In unrelated subfamilies	199	132	66.2	130	65.5	132	66.2	132	66.2
Unrelated individuals	3 501	1 255	35.8	1 106	31.6	1 153	32.9	1 149	32.8
Males	1 827	568	31.1	526	28.8	536	29.3	545	29.8
65 years and over	251	109	43.4	89	35.6	89	35.6	89	35.6
Females	1 674	687	41.0	580	34.6	617	36.9	605	36.1
65 years and over	544	308	56.6	238	43.7	255	46.8	238	43.7
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	5 291	1 754	33.2	1 422	26.9	1 504	28.4	1 472	27.8
North Central	5 580	2 112	37.9	1 849	33.1	1 943	34.8	1 876	33.6
South	14 918	5 012	33.6	4 287	28.7	4 468	29.9	4 344	29.1
West	2 298	612	26.6	526	22.9	550	23.9	533	23.2
Families									
Total	6 778	2 094	30.9	1 735	25.6	1 851	27.3	1 770	26.1
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	479	291	60.8	255	53.3	272	56.8	260	54.2
25 to 44 years	3 467	1 145	33.0	912	26.3	996	28.7	936	27.0
45 to 64 years	2 003	470	23.5	410	20.5	433	21.6	417	20.8
65 years and over	829	188	22.7	157	18.9	150	18.1	157	18.9
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 261	582	25.7	479	21.2	523	23.1	493	21.8
3 persons	1 730	520	30.0	400	23.1	444	25.6	419	24.2
4 persons	1 358	426	31.4	357	26.3	384	28.3	357	26.3
5 persons	762	249	32.7	219	28.8	221	29.1	219	28.8
6 persons	366	151	41.3	125	34.1	125	34.1	127	34.6
7 persons or more	300	165	55.0	155	51.7	155	51.5	155	51.7
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 469	479	13.8	418	12.0	420	12.1	418	12.0
With related children under 18 years	2 001	331	16.6	288	14.4	291	14.5	288	14.4
Female householder, no husband present	2 964	1 533	51.7	1 247	42.0	1 357	45.8	1 281	43.2
With related children under 18 years	2 335	1 364	58.4	1 111	47.6	1 212	51.9	1 140	48.8
Male householder, no wife present	344	82	23.8	71	20.5	75	21.7	71	20.5
With related children under 18 years	175	62	35.5	51	29.1	55	31.5	51	29.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 678	2 085	31.2	1 727	25.9	1 844	27.6	1 762	26.4
Worked	4 500	839	18.6	652	14.5	703	15.6	664	14.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 234	360	11.1	272	8.4	287	8.9	275	8.5
Full time	2 988	250	8.4	180	6.1	191	6.4	180	6.1
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 266	479	37.9	379	30.0	416	32.8	389	30.7
Did not work last year	2 178	1 247	57.2	1 076	49.4	1 141	52.4	1 099	50.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total	11 629	41.4	10 949	38.6	10 968	39.0	10 918	38.9
Age								
Under 6 years	1 878	58.3	1 777	55.2	1 790	55.6	1 781	55.3
6 to 17 years	3 284	52.5	3 090	49.4	3 112	49.7	3 094	49.4
18 to 24 years	1 558	41.1	1 464	38.7	1 482	39.1	1 472	38.9
25 to 44 years	2 536	31.0	2 344	28.7	2 377	29.1	2 353	28.8
45 to 64 years	1 352	30.7	1 262	28.7	1 287	29.2	1 283	29.1
65 years and over	1 022	45.6	912	40.8	919	41.1	935	41.8
Family Status								
In families	9 930	40.7	9 262	38.0	9 353	38.4	9 288	38.1
Married-couple families	2 976	23.1	2 739	21.3	2 766	21.5	2 742	21.3
Related children under 18 years	1 258	30.6	1 151	28.0	1 162	28.2	1 152	28.0
Female householder, no husband present	6 543	63.0	6 134	59.1	6 198	59.7	6 158	59.3
Related children under 18 years	3 611	73.9	3 427	70.2	3 451	70.7	3 434	70.3
Male householder, no wife present	411	36.2	388	34.1	388	34.1	388	34.1
Related children under 18 years	192	53.4	188	52.4	188	52.4	188	52.4
In unrelated subfamilies	137	69.0	137	69.0	137	69.0	137	69.0
Unrelated individuals	1 561	44.6	1 450	41.4	1 478	42.2	1 493	42.7
Males	727	39.8	696	38.1	703	38.5	704	38.5
65 years and over	144	57.5	134	53.3	138	55.1	138	55.0
Females	834	49.8	754	45.1	775	46.3	789	47.1
65 years and over	406	74.6	352	64.6	357	65.6	368	67.6
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	2 128	40.2	1 939	36.6	1 996	37.7	1 957	37.0
North Central	2 511	45.0	2 387	42.8	2 377	42.6	2 396	42.9
South	6 236	41.8	5 808	38.9	5 867	39.3	5 841	39.2
West	753	32.8	716	31.1	728	31.7	724	31.5
Families								
Total	2 587	38.2	2 396	35.4	2 437	36.0	2 405	35.5
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	323	67.5	302	63.2	310	64.8	303	63.3
25 to 44 years	1 372	39.6	1 275	36.8	1 300	37.5	1 277	36.8
45 to 64 years	603	30.1	560	27.9	571	28.5	565	28.2
65 years and over	290	35.0	260	31.3	256	30.9	260	31.3
Size of Family								
2 persons	768	34.0	688	30.4	714	31.6	690	30.5
3 persons	634	36.7	587	33.9	604	34.9	592	34.2
4 persons	514	37.8	481	35.4	483	35.6	482	35.5
5 persons	295	38.7	279	36.6	279	36.6	279	36.6
6 persons	176	48.0	172	46.9	169	46.2	172	47.0
7 persons or more	201	67.0	190	63.3	189	63.0	190	63.3
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	680	19.6	632	18.2	640	18.4	632	18.2
With related children under 18 years	462	23.1	424	21.2	430	21.5	424	21.2
Female householder, no husband present	1 797	60.6	1 661	56.0	1 694	57.1	1 669	56.3
With related children under 18 years	1 567	67.1	1 459	62.5	1 487	63.7	1 463	62.6
Male householder, no wife present	110	31.9	104	30.2	104	30.2	104	30.2
With related children under 18 years	77	43.7	75	42.9	75	42.9	75	42.9
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 573	38.5	2 386	35.7	2 426	36.3	2 393	35.8
Worked	1 147	25.5	1 030	22.9	1 061	23.6	1 033	23.0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	564	17.4	490	15.2	511	15.8	494	15.3
Full time	427	14.4	367	12.4	383	12.9	371	12.5
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	583	46.0	539	42.6	550	43.4	539	42.6
Did not work last year	1 426	65.5	1 356	62.2	1 364	62.6	1 360	62.4

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	16 916	4 806	28.4	4 315	25.5	4 394	26.0	4 350	25.7
Age									
Under 6 years	2 179	884	40.6	810	37.2	821	37.7	813	37.3
6 to 17 years	3 890	1 492	38.4	1 307	33.6	1 335	34.3	1 315	33.8
18 to 24 years	2 393	649	27.1	621	25.9	624	26.1	622	26.0
25 to 44 years	5 229	1 178	22.5	1 062	20.3	1 082	20.7	1 069	20.5
45 to 64 years	2 407	426	17.7	384	16.0	397	16.5	399	16.6
65 years and over	819	176	21.5	132	16.1	135	16.5	132	16.1
Family Status									
In families	15 293	4 192	27.4	3 748	24.5	3 816	25.0	3 770	24.6
Married-couple families	11 465	2 298	20.0	2 091	18.2	2 104	18.4	2 097	18.3
Related children under 18 years	4 273	1 178	27.6	1 066	25.0	1 074	25.1	1 070	25.0
Female householder, no husband present	3 139	1 764	56.2	1 527	48.6	1 581	50.4	1 542	49.1
Related children under 18 years	1 541	1 093	71.0	946	61.4	977	63.4	953	61.8
Male householder, no wife present	689	130	18.9	130	18.9	130	18.9	130	18.9
Related children under 18 years	168	45	26.8	45	26.8	45	26.8	45	26.8
In unrelated subfamilies	143	69	48.0	69	48.0	69	48.0	69	48.0
Unrelated individuals	1 481	545	36.8	498	33.6	510	34.4	512	34.6
Males	885	301	34.0	290	32.8	291	32.9	291	32.9
65 years and over	75	30	40.3	22	29.1	23	30.6	22	29.1
Females	596	244	40.9	208	34.9	218	36.6	221	37.0
65 years and over	141	55	39.3	35	25.2	38	26.7	35	25.2
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	3 143	1 216	38.7	1 053	33.5	1 107	35.2	1 074	34.2
North Central	1 415	427	30.1	402	28.4	410	28.9	407	28.7
South	5 352	1 391	26.0	1 246	23.3	1 256	23.5	1 252	23.4
West	7 007	1 772	25.3	1 614	23.0	1 622	23.1	1 617	23.1
Families									
Total	3 939	991	25.2	884	22.4	906	23.0	890	22.6
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	341	138	40.4	130	38.1	131	38.4	130	38.1
25 to 44 years	2 187	599	27.4	528	24.2	544	24.9	533	24.4
45 to 64 years	1 112	197	17.7	176	15.9	182	16.4	178	16.0
65 years and over	299	58	19.4	49	16.4	49	16.4	49	16.4
Size of Family									
2 persons	962	182	18.9	157	16.3	168	17.4	158	16.4
3 persons	948	225	23.7	201	21.2	203	21.5	203	21.5
4 persons	936	222	23.7	202	21.6	209	22.4	204	21.8
5 persons	552	170	30.7	153	27.7	157	28.5	154	27.9
6 persons	276	82	29.6	73	26.4	71	25.9	73	26.4
7 persons or more	266	111	41.7	98	37.0	97	36.7	98	37.0
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	2 824	469	16.6	426	15.1	430	15.2	428	15.1
With related children under 18 years	1 977	399	20.2	365	18.5	368	18.6	366	18.5
Female householder, no husband present	905	483	53.4	419	46.3	438	48.4	424	46.8
With related children under 18 years	711	447	62.8	386	54.2	402	56.5	389	54.7
Male householder, no wife present	210	39	18.4	39	18.4	39	18.4	39	18.4
With related children under 18 years	100	26	26.3	26	26.3	26	26.3	26	26.3
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 913	989	25.3	882	22.5	904	23.1	888	22.7
Worked	2 967	453	15.3	408	13.8	413	13.9	410	13.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 143	173	8.1	156	7.3	159	7.4	158	7.4
Full time	2 037	147	7.2	133	6.5	135	6.6	134	6.6
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	825	280	34.0	252	30.5	254	30.8	252	30.5
Did not work last year	946	536	56.6	474	50.1	492	52.0	479	50.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD AND HOUSING ONLY—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total	6 100	36.1	5 862	34.7	5 860	34.6	5 893	34.8
Age								
Under 6 years	1 080	49.6	1 052	48.3	1 050	48.2	1 054	48.4
6 to 17 years	1 791	46.1	1 732	44.5	1 731	44.5	1 739	44.7
18 to 24 years	835	34.9	799	33.4	792	33.1	801	33.5
25 to 44 years	1 521	29.1	1 471	28.1	1 472	28.2	1 475	28.2
45 to 64 years	588	24.4	560	23.3	570	23.7	570	23.7
65 years and over	284	34.7	249	30.4	244	29.8	255	31.1
Family Status								
In families	5 347	35.0	5 146	33.7	5 142	33.6	5 162	33.8
Married-couple families	3 203	27.9	3 073	26.8	3 075	26.8	3 073	26.8
Related children under 18 years	1 575	36.9	1 513	35.4	1 514	35.4	1 513	35.4
Female householder, no husband present	1 970	62.8	1 912	60.9	1 903	60.6	1 928	61.4
Related children under 18 years	1 169	75.9	1 148	74.5	1 146	74.4	1 157	75.1
Male householder, no wife present	174	25.3	161	23.3	164	23.7	161	23.3
Related children under 18 years	58	34.3	52	30.9	52	30.9	52	30.9
In unrelated subfamilies	79	55.2	79	55.2	79	55.2	79	55.2
Unrelated individuals	674	45.5	637	43.0	640	43.2	652	44.0
Males	364	41.1	357	40.3	357	40.3	359	40.5
65 years and over	40	53.8	35	47.2	36	47.2	37	48.6
Females	310	52.0	280	47.0	283	47.5	293	49.2
65 years and over	92	65.6	74	52.8	69	49.0	79	56.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	1 440	45.8	1 340	42.6	1 339	42.6	1 364	43.4
North Central	532	37.6	517	36.5	521	36.8	521	36.8
South	1 782	33.3	1 726	32.3	1 717	32.1	1 729	32.3
West	2 346	33.5	2 280	32.5	2 284	32.6	2 280	32.5
Families								
Total	1 278	32.5	1 227	31.1	1 231	31.2	1 232	31.3
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	177	51.8	168	49.2	168	49.3	168	49.2
25 to 44 years	741	33.9	717	32.8	721	33.0	721	33.0
45 to 64 years	274	24.6	261	23.5	261	23.5	262	23.5
65 years and over	87	29.2	82	27.3	81	27.1	82	27.3
Size of Family								
2 persons	254	26.4	244	25.4	247	25.7	245	25.5
3 persons	280	29.5	264	27.9	268	28.2	266	28.1
4 persons	284	30.4	271	29.0	272	29.1	273	29.2
5 persons	218	39.5	212	38.5	213	38.6	212	38.5
6 persons	103	37.5	100	36.4	98	35.4	100	36.4
7 persons or more	139	52.4	135	50.7	134	50.3	135	50.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	681	24.1	652	23.1	653	23.1	652	23.1
With related children under 18 years	559	28.3	533	27.0	533	26.9	533	27.0
Female householder, no husband present	545	60.3	526	58.1	529	58.4	531	58.7
With related children under 18 years	489	68.7	476	66.9	478	67.1	481	67.6
Male householder, no wife present	53	25.1	49	23.2	50	23.6	49	23.2
With related children under 18 years	36	35.9	33	33.3	33	33.3	33	33.3
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 273	32.5	1 222	31.2	1 226	31.3	1 227	31.3
Worked	661	22.3	626	21.1	632	21.3	627	21.1
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	304	14.2	284	13.3	288	13.4	285	13.3
Full time	269	13.2	249	12.2	253	12.4	250	12.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	356	43.2	342	41.5	344	41.7	342	41.5
Did not work last year	613	64.8	595	63.0	594	62.8	599	63.4

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	233 816	33 700	14.4	22 602	9.7	28 623	12.2	28 296	12.1
Age									
Under 6 years	21 340	5 115	24.0	3 741	17.5	4 583	21.5	4 453	20.9
6 to 17 years	41 107	8 305	20.2	5 592	13.6	7 069	17.2	6 877	16.7
18 to 24 years	27 845	4 616	16.6	3 689	13.2	4 228	15.2	4 179	15.0
25 to 44 years	72 157	7 938	11.0	5 855	8.1	6 969	9.7	6 856	9.5
45 to 64 years	44 549	4 397	9.9	3 026	6.8	3 814	8.6	3 898	8.7
65 years and over	26 818	3 330	12.4	700	2.6	1 900	7.3	2 034	7.6
Family Status									
In families	202 288	26 458	13.1	17 873	8.8	22 508	11.1	22 090	10.9
Married-couple families	165 272	13 717	8.3	9 939	6.0	11 739	7.1	11 809	7.1
Related children under 18 years	47 429	5 758	12.1	4 336	9.1	5 028	10.6	5 020	10.6
Female householder, no husband present	30 844	11 831	38.4	7 291	23.6	9 968	32.3	9 500	30.8
Related children under 18 years	12 536	6 772	54.0	4 284	34.2	5 796	46.2	5 497	43.9
Male householder, no wife present	6 172	910	14.7	643	10.4	802	13.0	781	12.7
Related children under 18 years	1 716	399	23.3	274	16.0	351	20.5	335	19.5
In unrelated subfamilies	1 260	634	50.3	550	43.6	607	48.2	611	48.5
Unrelated individuals	30 268	6 609	21.8	4 180	13.8	5 508	18.2	5 596	18.5
Males	13 739	2 575	18.7	2 019	14.7	2 355	17.1	2 389	17.4
65 years and over	1 931	401	20.8	83	4.3	257	13.3	255	13.2
Females	16 529	4 035	24.4	2 161	13.1	3 153	19.1	3 206	19.4
65 years and over	6 832	1 722	25.2	308	4.5	987	14.5	975	14.3
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	49 374	6 531	13.2	3 772	7.6	5 340	10.8	5 171	10.5
North Central	58 749	8 303	14.1	5 397	9.2	7 144	12.2	7 074	12.0
South	79 195	12 792	16.2	8 962	11.3	10 867	13.7	10 833	13.7
West	46 498	6 074	13.1	4 472	9.6	5 271	11.3	5 218	11.2
Families									
Total	62 706	7 277	11.6	4 819	7.7	6 114	9.8	5 987	9.5
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 127	919	29.4	682	21.8	839	26.8	803	25.7
25 to 44 years	29 430	3 886	13.2	2 708	9.2	3 343	11.4	3 207	10.9
45 to 64 years	20 344	1 760	8.6	1 247	6.1	1 515	7.4	1 504	7.4
65 years and over	9 806	713	7.3	182	1.9	418	4.3	473	4.8
Size of Family									
2 persons	25 349	2 283	9.0	1 425	5.6	1 851	7.3	1 839	7.3
3 persons	14 804	1 716	11.6	1 088	7.3	1 409	9.5	1 356	9.2
4 persons	13 259	1 518	11.4	1 048	7.9	1 328	10.0	1 266	9.5
5 persons	5 894	890	15.1	666	11.3	777	13.2	773	13.1
6 persons	2 175	458	21.0	303	13.9	377	17.3	378	17.4
7 persons or more	1 225	414	33.8	290	23.6	372	30.4	375	30.6
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 350	3 498	6.9	2 452	4.9	2 916	5.8	2 955	5.9
With related children under 18 years	25 038	2 344	9.4	1 791	7.2	2 054	8.2	2 043	8.2
Female householder, no husband present	10 129	3 498	34.5	2 156	21.3	2 941	29.0	2 782	27.5
With related children under 18 years	6 832	3 124	45.7	1 962	28.7	2 653	38.8	2 492	36.5
Male householder, no wife present	2 228	292	13.1	209	9.4	257	11.5	251	11.2
With related children under 18 years	1 072	194	18.1	135	12.6	170	15.9	162	15.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 994	7 258	11.7	4 804	7.7	6 099	9.8	5 972	9.6
Worked	47 786	3 574	7.5	2 737	5.7	3 105	6.5	3 033	6.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	37 693	1 577	4.2	1 284	3.4	1 376	3.7	1 363	3.6
Full time	35 788	1 242	3.5	1 030	2.9	1 091	3.0	1 081	3.0
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 093	1 997	19.8	1 453	14.4	1 729	17.1	1 670	16.5
Did not work last year	14 208	3 684	25.9	2 067	14.5	2 994	21.1	2 939	20.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	45 288	19.4	35 168	15.0	41 606	17.8	41 555	17.8
Age								
Under 6 years	6 456	30.3	5 730	26.8	6 197	29.0	6 158	28.9
6 to 17 years	10 472	25.5	8 852	21.5	9 876	24.0	9 844	23.9
18 to 24 years	6 077	21.8	5 373	19.3	5 828	20.9	5 801	20.8
25 to 44 years	10 562	14.6	9 055	12.5	9 957	13.8	9 962	13.8
45 to 64 years	6 037	13.6	4 489	10.1	5 583	12.5	5 670	12.7
65 years and over	5 684	21.2	1 669	6.2	4 165	15.5	4 120	15.4
Family Status								
In families	35 499	17.5	28 604	14.1	32 821	16.2	32 880	16.3
Married-couple families	20 302	12.3	16 519	10.0	18 667	11.3	18 788	11.4
Related children under 18 years	8 205	17.3	7 189	15.2	7 741	16.3	7 717	16.3
Female householder, no husband present	13 982	45.3	11 095	36.0	13 072	42.4	12 991	42.1
Related children under 18 years	7 675	61.2	6 420	51.2	7 322	58.4	7 269	58.0
Male householder, no wife present	1 215	19.7	991	16.1	1 082	17.5	1 101	17.8
Related children under 18 years	499	29.1	445	26.0	470	27.4	479	27.9
In unrelated subfamilies	726	57.6	690	54.7	712	56.5	709	56.2
Unrelated individuals	9 063	29.9	5 874	19.4	8 074	26.7	7 966	26.3
Males	3 406	24.8	2 678	19.5	3 200	23.3	3 192	23.2
65 years and over	662	34.3	211	10.9	514	26.6	484	25.0
Females	5 658	34.2	3 195	19.3	4 873	29.5	4 774	28.9
65 years and over	2 847	41.7	814	11.9	2 130	31.2	1 993	29.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	8 613	17.4	6 135	12.4	7 746	15.7	7 670	15.5
North Central	10 912	18.6	8 496	14.5	10 092	17.2	10 082	17.2
South	17 441	22.0	13 718	17.3	16 025	20.2	16 026	20.2
West	8 322	17.9	6 819	14.7	7 743	16.7	7 776	16.7
Families								
Total	9 901	15.8	7 725	12.3	9 051	14.4	9 079	14.5
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 190	38.0	1 083	34.6	1 147	36.7	1 128	36.1
25 to 44 years	5 041	17.1	4 361	14.8	4 777	16.2	4 743	16.1
45 to 64 years	2 440	12.0	1 890	9.3	2 262	11.1	2 272	11.2
65 years and over	1 230	12.5	392	4.0	865	8.8	938	9.6
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 290	13.0	2 200	8.7	2 851	11.2	2 899	11.4
3 persons	2 247	15.2	1 790	12.1	2 082	14.1	2 060	13.9
4 persons	2 080	15.7	1 779	13.4	1 957	14.8	1 950	14.7
5 persons	1 177	20.0	1 022	17.3	1 118	19.0	1 119	19.0
6 persons	585	26.9	482	22.2	546	25.1	556	25.6
7 persons or more	522	42.6	451	36.8	497	40.6	495	40.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 298	10.5	4 100	8.1	4 785	9.5	4 854	9.6
With related children under 18 years	3 426	13.7	3 003	12.0	3 229	12.9	3 217	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	4 208	41.5	3 305	32.6	3 914	38.6	3 868	38.2
With related children under 18 years	3 635	53.2	2 990	43.8	3 446	50.4	3 397	49.7
Male householder, no wife present	396	17.8	320	14.4	352	15.8	358	16.1
With related children under 18 years	251	23.4	218	20.3	233	21.8	237	22.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	9 831	15.9	7 664	12.4	8 986	14.5	9 017	14.5
Worked	5 237	11.0	4 615	9.7	4 939	10.3	4 883	10.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 571	6.8	2 300	6.1	2 429	6.4	2 396	6.4
Full time	2 129	5.9	1 922	5.4	2 005	5.6	1 977	5.5
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 665	26.4	2 315	22.9	2 511	24.9	2 487	24.6
Did not work last year	4 594	32.3	3 049	21.5	4 046	28.5	4 134	29.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	198 941	22 955	11.5	15 956	8.0	19 568	9.8	19 521	9.8
Age									
Under 6 years	17 364	3 268	18.8	2 455	14.1	2 944	17.0	2 884	16.6
6 to 17 years	33 450	5 204	15.6	3 713	11.1	4 458	13.3	4 414	13.2
18 to 24 years	23 222	3 140	13.5	2 650	11.4	2 954	12.7	2 925	12.6
25 to 44 years	61 667	5 555	9.0	4 289	7.0	4 931	8.0	4 902	7.9
45 to 64 years	39 033	3 210	8.2	2 336	6.0	2 806	7.2	2 875	7.4
65 years and over	24 206	2 579	10.7	514	2.1	1 472	6.1	1 522	6.3
Family Status									
In families	171 839	17 299	10.1	12 225	7.1	14 809	8.6	14 700	8.6
Married-couple families	147 327	10 920	7.4	8 066	5.5	9 378	6.4	9 449	6.4
Related children under 18 years	41 558	4 508	10.8	3 469	8.3	3 959	9.5	3 966	9.5
Female householder, no husband present	19 727	5 866	29.7	3 786	19.2	4 985	25.3	4 809	24.4
Related children under 18 years	7 352	3 377	45.9	2 212	30.1	2 897	39.4	2 791	38.0
Male householder, no wife present	4 784	514	10.7	373	7.8	446	9.3	442	9.2
Related children under 18 years	1 281	201	15.7	142	11.1	172	13.5	167	13.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1 008	475	47.1	402	39.9	452	44.8	456	45.2
Unrelated individuals	26 094	5 181	19.9	3 329	12.8	4 307	16.5	4 365	16.7
Males	11 529	1 920	16.7	1 545	13.4	1 765	15.3	1 784	15.5
65 years and over	1 648	285	17.3	57	3.5	180	10.9	179	10.8
Females	14 565	3 262	22.4	1 785	12.3	2 542	17.5	2 581	17.7
65 years and over	6 238	1 402	22.5	240	3.8	793	12.7	779	12.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	43 248	4 646	10.7	2 702	6.2	3 819	8.8	3 716	8.6
North Central	52 349	6 004	11.5	4 082	7.8	5 134	9.8	5 158	9.9
South	63 107	7 573	12.0	5 594	8.9	6 491	10.3	6 523	10.3
West	40 237	4 732	11.8	3 578	8.9	4 123	10.2	4 123	10.2
Families									
Total	54 400	4 925	9.1	3 402	6.3	4 161	7.6	4 131	7.6
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	2 577	607	23.6	461	17.9	562	21.8	538	20.9
25 to 44 years	25 129	2 591	10.3	1 903	7.6	2 256	9.0	2 212	8.8
45 to 64 years	17 835	1 212	6.8	910	5.1	1 053	5.9	1 056	5.9
65 years and over	8 859	515	5.8	127	1.4	290	3.3	325	3.7
Size of Family									
2 persons	22 711	1 655	7.3	1 057	4.7	1 334	5.9	1 343	5.9
3 persons	12 743	1 152	9.0	786	6.2	970	7.6	952	7.5
4 persons	11 517	1 026	8.9	748	6.5	909	7.9	884	7.7
5 persons	4 894	595	12.2	464	9.5	527	10.8	526	10.7
6 persons	1 704	277	16.3	186	10.9	227	13.3	228	13.4
7 persons or more	831	220	26.5	160	19.3	194	23.3	198	23.8
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	45 643	2 858	6.3	2 047	4.5	2 402	5.3	2 432	5.3
With related children under 18 years	22 181	1 879	8.5	1 462	6.6	1 654	7.5	1 649	7.4
Female householder, no husband present	6 941	1 878	27.1	1 215	17.5	1 595	23.0	1 534	22.1
With related children under 18 years	4 337	1 682	38.8	1 105	25.5	1 441	33.2	1 379	31.8
Male householder, no wife present	1 816	189	10.4	139	7.7	165	9.1	165	9.1
With related children under 18 years	862	117	13.6	88	10.2	104	12.0	102	11.8
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 829	4 914	9.1	3 394	6.3	4 154	7.7	4 123	7.7
Worked	42 102	2 615	6.2	2 104	5.0	2 329	5.5	2 300	5.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	33 497	1 171	3.5	1 007	3.0	1 059	3.2	1 057	3.2
Full time	31 906	958	3.0	840	2.6	877	2.7	877	2.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	8 606	1 445	16.8	1 097	12.8	1 270	14.8	1 243	14.4
Did not work last year	11 727	2 299	19.6	1 290	11.0	1 825	15.6	1 823	15.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total	32 059	18.1	25 134	12.6	29 513	14.8	29 494	14.8
Age								
Under 6 years	4 340	25.0	3 942	22.7	4 197	24.2	4 171	24.0
6 to 17 years	6 780	20.3	5 833	17.4	6 428	19.2	6 414	19.2
18 to 24 years	4 284	18.4	3 936	16.9	4 155	17.9	4 149	17.9
25 to 44 years	7 575	12.3	6 631	10.8	7 219	11.7	7 227	11.7
45 to 64 years	4 490	11.5	3 473	8.9	4 184	10.7	4 250	10.9
65 years and over	4 590	19.0	1 320	5.5	3 330	13.8	3 283	13.6
Family Status								
In families	24 230	14.1	19 885	11.6	22 532	13.1	22 615	13.2
Married-couple families	16 396	11.1	13 543	9.2	15 179	10.3	15 279	10.4
Related children under 18 years	6 530	15.7	5 810	14.0	6 208	14.9	6 188	14.9
Female householder, no husband present	7 118	36.1	5 762	29.2	6 706	34.0	6 678	33.9
Related children under 18 years	3 892	52.9	3 316	45.1	3 736	51.0	3 720	50.6
Male householder, no wife present	715	14.9	579	12.1	647	13.5	658	13.8
Related children under 18 years	268	20.9	235	18.4	250	19.5	258	20.1
In unrelated subfamilies	552	54.7	519	51.5	538	53.4	535	53.1
Unrelated individuals	7 278	27.9	4 731	18.1	6 443	24.7	6 344	24.3
Males	2 566	22.3	2 054	17.8	2 414	20.9	2 402	20.8
65 years and over	507	30.8	158	9.6	385	23.3	360	21.8
Females	4 712	32.4	2 677	18.4	4 029	27.7	3 943	27.1
65 years and over	2 414	38.7	685	11.0	1 780	28.5	1 662	26.7
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	6 292	14.5	4 443	10.3	5 626	13.0	5 602	13.0
North Central	8 178	15.6	6 448	12.3	7 577	14.5	7 551	14.4
South	10 965	17.4	8 769	13.9	10 110	16.0	10 134	16.1
West	6 624	16.5	5 474	13.6	6 201	15.4	6 207	15.4
Families								
Total	6 981	12.8	5 516	10.1	6 410	11.8	6 450	11.9
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	838	32.5	770	29.9	815	31.6	804	31.2
25 to 44 years	3 493	13.9	3 064	12.2	3 331	13.3	3 318	13.2
45 to 64 years	1 729	9.7	1 399	7.8	1 615	9.1	1 623	9.1
65 years and over	921	10.4	283	3.2	649	7.3	704	7.9
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 458	10.8	1 644	7.2	2 140	9.4	2 190	9.6
3 persons	1 560	12.2	1 281	10.0	1 453	11.4	1 448	11.4
4 persons	1 490	12.9	1 294	11.2	1 403	12.2	1 398	12.1
5 persons	823	16.8	733	15.0	791	16.2	789	16.1
6 persons	375	22.0	310	18.2	348	20.4	353	20.7
7 persons or more	285	34.2	254	30.5	275	33.1	272	32.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 401	9.6	3 451	7.6	3 995	8.8	4 048	8.9
With related children under 18 years	2 784	12.6	2 475	11.2	2 642	11.9	2 635	11.9
Female householder, no husband present	2 318	33.4	1 851	26.7	2 177	31.4	2 161	31.1
With related children under 18 years	1 985	45.8	1 672	38.5	1 906	44.0	1 883	43.4
Male householder, no wife present	263	14.5	214	11.8	238	13.1	241	13.3
With related children under 18 years	158	18.3	139	16.1	149	17.2	151	17.5
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	6 932	12.9	5 472	10.2	6 364	11.8	6 406	11.9
Worked	3 939	9.4	3 528	8.4	3 752	8.9	3 732	8.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 938	5.8	1 776	5.3	1 852	5.5	1 844	5.5
Full time	1 647	5.2	1 519	4.8	1 572	4.9	1 563	4.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 001	23.3	1 752	20.4	1 900	22.1	1 888	21.9
Did not work last year	2 993	25.5	1 944	16.6	2 611	22.3	2 674	22.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	28 087	9 490	33.8	5 747	20.5	7 956	28.3	7 696	27.4
Age									
Under 6 years	3 220	1 645	51.1	1 137	35.3	1 457	45.2	1 392	43.2
6 to 17 years	6 260	2 768	44.2	1 669	26.7	2 333	37.3	2 195	35.1
18 to 24 years	3 787	1 286	34.0	882	23.3	1 104	29.1	1 085	28.7
25 to 44 years	8 177	2 025	24.8	1 278	15.6	1 714	21.0	1 633	20.0
45 to 64 years	4 405	1 056	24.0	608	13.8	889	20.2	909	20.6
65 years and over	2 238	710	31.7	172	7.7	459	20.5	482	21.5
Family Status									
In families	24 387	8 104	33.2	4 922	20.2	6 791	27.8	6 504	26.7
Married-couple families	12 865	2 122	16.5	1 381	10.7	1 781	13.8	1 786	13.9
Related children under 18 years	4 113	923	22.4	638	15.5	790	19.2	780	19.0
Female householder, no husband present	10 384	5 666	54.6	3 327	32.0	4 736	45.6	4 460	42.9
Related children under 18 years	4 884	3 234	66.2	1 976	40.5	2 765	56.6	2 582	52.9
Male householder, no wife present	1 137	315	27.7	215	18.9	274	24.1	258	22.7
Related children under 18 years	359	162	45.2	109	30.5	142	39.7	132	36.9
In unrelated subfamilies	199	132	66.2	121	60.7	128	64.3	128	64.3
Unrelated individuals	3 501	1 255	35.8	704	20.1	1 036	29.6	1 064	30.4
Males	1 827	568	31.1	397	21.7	505	27.6	520	28.5
65 years and over	251	109	43.4	25	9.8	72	28.7	71	28.3
Females	1 674	687	41.0	307	18.3	532	31.8	544	32.5
65 years and over	544	308	56.6	63	11.7	185	34.1	188	34.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	5 291	1 754	33.2	953	18.0	1 401	26.5	1 333	25.2
North Central	5 580	2 112	37.9	1 176	21.1	1 849	33.1	1 755	31.5
South	14 918	5 012	33.6	3 195	21.4	4 190	28.1	4 124	27.6
West	2 298	612	26.6	424	18.4	516	22.4	484	21.1
Families									
Total	6 778	2 094	30.9	1 237	18.2	1 728	25.5	1 636	24.1
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	479	291	60.8	207	43.2	258	53.9	248	51.7
25 to 44 years	3 467	1 145	33.0	691	19.9	955	27.5	864	24.9
45 to 64 years	2 003	470	23.5	285	14.2	393	19.6	383	19.1
65 years and over	829	188	22.7	53	6.4	122	14.8	142	17.1
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 261	582	25.7	337	14.9	477	21.1	456	20.2
3 persons	1 730	520	30.0	266	15.4	397	22.9	364	21.0
4 persons	1 358	426	31.4	256	18.8	363	26.7	330	24.3
5 persons	762	249	32.7	171	22.5	214	28.0	210	27.6
6 persons	366	151	41.3	95	26.0	125	34.1	125	34.1
7 persons or more	300	165	55.0	111	36.9	152	50.7	152	50.7
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 469	479	13.8	293	8.5	385	11.1	393	11.3
With related children under 18 years	2 001	331	16.6	231	11.5	284	14.2	279	13.9
Female householder, no husband present	2 964	1 533	51.7	890	30.0	1 273	42.9	1 179	39.8
With related children under 18 years	2 335	1 364	58.4	806	34.5	1 146	49.1	1 052	45.0
Male householder, no wife present	344	82	23.8	53	15.4	70	20.4	64	18.6
With related children under 18 years	175	62	35.5	37	21.3	52	29.8	46	26.3
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 678	2 085	31.2	1 229	18.4	1 721	25.8	1 629	24.4
Worked	4 500	839	18.6	531	11.8	666	14.8	623	13.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 234	360	11.1	235	7.3	274	8.5	263	8.1
Full time	2 968	250	8.4	159	5.4	183	6.2	173	5.8
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 266	479	37.9	295	23.3	392	30.9	360	28.4
Did not work last year	2 178	1 247	57.2	699	32.1	1 055	48.4	1 006	46.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total	11 629	41.4	8 668	30.9	10 604	37.8	10 548	37.6
Age								
Under 6 years	1 878	58.3	1 572	48.8	1 770	55.0	1 757	54.6
6 to 17 years	3 284	52.5	2 666	42.6	3 066	49.0	3 045	48.6
18 to 24 years	1 558	41.1	1 225	32.4	1 446	38.2	1 427	37.7
25 to 44 years	2 536	31.0	2 010	24.6	2 308	28.2	2 301	28.1
45 to 64 years	1 352	30.7	873	19.8	1 233	28.0	1 237	28.1
65 years and over	1 022	45.6	322	14.4	781	34.9	781	34.9
Family Status								
In families	9 930	40.7	7 577	31.1	9 049	37.1	9 006	36.9
Married-couple families	2 976	23.1	2 180	16.9	2 649	20.6	2 649	20.6
Related children under 18 years	1 258	30.6	1 011	24.6	1 147	27.9	1 137	27.6
Female householder, no husband present	6 543	63.0	5 068	43.8	6 050	58.3	5 999	57.8
Related children under 18 years	3 611	73.9	2 958	60.6	3 406	69.7	3 380	69.2
Male householder, no wife present	411	36.2	328	28.9	350	30.8	358	31.5
Related children under 18 years	192	53.4	172	48.0	182	50.8	183	51.1
In unrelated subfamilies	137	69.0	134	67.4	137	69.0	137	69.0
Unrelated individuals	1 561	44.6	957	27.3	1 417	40.5	1 405	40.1
Males	727	39.8	525	28.8	677	37.1	677	37.1
65 years and over	144	57.5	51	20.2	121	48.2	115	45.7
Females	834	49.8	432	25.8	740	44.2	728	43.5
65 years and over	406	74.6	119	21.9	328	60.3	311	57.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	2 128	40.2	1 522	28.8	1 932	36.5	1 880	35.5
North Central	2 511	45.0	1 847	33.1	2 299	41.2	2 314	41.5
South	6 236	41.8	4 731	31.7	5 687	38.1	5 664	38.0
West	753	32.8	568	24.7	686	29.8	689	30.0
Families								
Total	2 587	38.2	1 934	28.5	2 339	34.5	2 314	34.1
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	323	67.5	289	60.4	304	63.6	296	61.9
25 to 44 years	1 372	39.6	1 135	32.7	1 278	36.9	1 256	36.2
45 to 64 years	603	30.1	405	20.2	554	27.7	544	27.2
65 years and over	290	35.0	105	12.7	203	24.5	218	26.3
Size of Family								
2 persons	768	34.0	515	22.8	659	29.2	646	28.6
3 persons	634	36.7	463	26.8	581	33.6	564	32.6
4 persons	514	37.8	414	30.5	471	34.7	469	34.5
5 persons	295	38.7	237	31.1	274	36.0	276	36.2
6 persons	176	48.0	142	38.7	166	45.3	171	46.6
7 persons or more	201	67.0	164	54.5	187	62.4	188	62.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	680	19.6	472	13.6	601	17.3	603	17.4
With related children under 18 years	462	23.1	371	18.5	420	21.0	413	20.7
Female householder, no husband present	1 797	60.6	1 377	46.4	1 646	55.5	1 616	54.5
With related children under 18 years	1 567	67.1	1 246	53.4	1 458	62.4	1 432	61.3
Male householder, no wife present	110	31.9	85	24.7	92	26.6	95	27.5
With related children under 18 years	77	43.7	64	36.4	70	39.9	71	40.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 573	38.5	1 924	28.8	2 327	34.8	2 303	34.5
Worked	1 147	25.5	948	21.1	1 042	23.2	1 007	22.4
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	564	17.4	460	14.2	510	15.8	486	15.0
Full time	427	14.4	353	11.9	381	12.8	364	12.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	583	46.0	488	38.5	533	42.1	522	41.2
Did not work last year	1 426	65.5	976	44.8	1 285	59.0	1 296	59.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	16 916	4 806	28.4	3 371	19.9	4 172	24.7	4 113	24.3
Age									
Under 6 years	2 179	884	40.6	666	30.6	800	36.7	785	36.0
6 to 17 years	3 890	1 492	38.4	1 001	25.7	1 281	32.9	1 246	32.0
18 to 24 years	2 393	649	27.1	532	22.2	605	25.3	605	25.3
25 to 44 years	5 229	1 178	22.5	874	16.7	1 038	19.8	1 013	19.4
45 to 64 years	2 407	426	17.7	273	11.4	359	14.9	374	15.6
65 years and over	819	176	21.5	24	2.9	89	10.8	89	10.8
Family Status									
In families	15 293	4 192	27.4	2 894	18.9	3 624	23.7	3 559	23.3
Married-couple families	11 465	2 298	20.0	1 788	15.6	2 025	17.7	2 024	17.7
Related children under 18 years	4 273	1 178	27.6	947	22.2	1 053	24.6	1 048	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	3 139	1 764	56.2	998	31.8	1 481	47.2	1 415	45.1
Related children under 18 years	1 541	1 093	71.0	623	40.4	925	60.1	880	57.1
Male householder, no wife present	689	130	18.9	108	15.7	118	17.2	120	17.4
Related children under 18 years	168	45	26.8	39	23.1	43	25.4	43	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies	143	69	48.0	63	43.9	67	47.2	67	47.2
Unrelated individuals	1 481	545	36.8	414	28.0	480	32.4	487	32.9
Males	885	301	34.0	258	29.2	282	31.9	284	32.1
65 years and over	75	30	40.3	-	.5	16	21.0	16	21.0
Females	596	244	40.9	155	26.1	198	33.2	203	34.1
65 years and over	141	55	39.3	2	1.5	25	17.7	21	15.0
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	3 143	1 216	33.7	636	20.2	1 038	33.0	988	31.4
North Central	1 415	427	30.1	326	23.0	383	27.1	385	27.2
South	5 352	1 391	26.0	1 073	20.0	1 219	22.8	1 206	22.5
West	7 007	1 772	25.3	1 337	19.1	1 532	21.9	1 535	21.9
Families									
Total	3 939	991	25.2	667	16.9	847	21.5	827	21.0
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	341	138	40.4	114	33.4	129	37.8	126	36.9
25 to 44 years	2 187	599	27.4	416	19.0	522	23.9	503	23.0
45 to 64 years	1 112	197	17.7	122	10.9	162	14.6	163	14.7
65 years and over	299	58	19.4	16	5.2	34	11.3	35	11.8
Size of Family									
2 persons	962	182	18.9	111	11.6	146	15.1	144	15.0
3 persons	948	225	23.7	142	15.0	189	19.9	178	18.8
4 persons	936	222	23.7	150	16.0	195	20.8	188	20.1
5 persons	552	170	30.7	123	22.3	151	27.4	147	26.7
6 persons	276	82	29.6	60	21.7	70	25.5	72	25.9
7 persons or more	266	111	41.7	81	30.5	97	36.4	97	36.7
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	2 824	469	16.6	355	12.6	404	14.3	405	14.3
With related children under 18 years	1 977	399	20.2	319	16.1	355	17.9	352	17.8
Female householder, no husband present	905	483	53.4	281	31.0	409	45.2	388	42.6
With related children under 18 years	711	447	62.8	262	36.8	381	53.5	358	50.4
Male householder, no wife present	210	39	18.4	31	15.0	34	16.4	35	16.5
With related children under 18 years	100	26	26.3	22	22.2	24	24.4	25	24.7
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 913	989	25.3	665	17.0	845	21.6	825	21.1
Worked	2 967	453	15.3	368	12.4	402	13.5	397	13.4
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 143	173	8.1	148	6.9	153	7.2	152	7.1
Full time	2 037	147	7.2	125	6.1	129	6.3	127	6.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	825	280	34.0	220	26.7	248	30.1	245	29.7
Did not work last year	946	536	56.6	297	31.4	444	46.9	429	45.3

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total	6 100	36.1	5 042	29.8	5 735	33.9	5 745	34.0
Age								
Under 6 years	1 080	49.6	980	45.0	1 042	47.8	1 037	47.6
6 to 17 years	1 791	46.1	1 535	39.5	1 716	44.1	1 709	43.9
18 to 24 years	835	34.9	736	30.8	785	32.8	788	32.9
25 to 44 years	1 521	29.1	1 313	25.1	1 444	27.6	1 452	27.8
45 to 64 years	588	24.4	426	17.7	550	22.9	551	22.9
65 years and over	284	34.7	52	6.3	198	24.2	208	25.4
Family Status								
In families	5 347	35.0	4 463	29.2	5 040	33.0	5 046	33.0
Married-couple families	3 203	27.9	2 765	24.1	3 009	26.2	3 016	26.3
Related children under 18 years	1 575	36.9	1 422	33.3	1 498	35.1	1 496	35.0
Female householder, no husband present	1 970	62.8	1 573	50.1	1 879	59.9	1 877	59.8
Related children under 18 years	1 169	75.9	980	63.6	1 140	74.0	1 131	73.4
Male householder, no wife present	174	25.3	125	18.2	152	22.1	152	22.1
Related children under 18 years	58	34.3	45	26.8	51	30.5	51	30.5
In unrelated subfamilies	79	55.2	78	54.4	79	55.2	79	55.2
Unrelated individuals	674	45.5	500	33.8	616	41.6	620	41.9
Males	364	41.1	310	35.0	351	39.7	352	39.8
65 years and over	40	53.8	5	7.0	30	40.0	30	39.9
Females	310	52.0	191	32.0	265	44.4	268	45.0
65 years and over	92	65.6	11	7.6	54	38.4	55	39.1
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	1 440	45.8	1 068	34.0	1 310	41.7	1 317	41.9
North Central	532	37.6	450	31.8	521	36.8	521	36.8
South	1 782	33.3	1 509	28.2	1 673	31.3	1 687	31.5
West	2 346	33.5	2 015	28.8	2 231	31.8	2 220	31.7
Families								
Total	1 278	32.5	1 032	26.2	1 199	30.5	1 199	30.4
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	177	51.8	161	47.2	166	48.6	164	48.0
25 to 44 years	741	33.9	642	29.3	712	32.6	710	32.5
45 to 64 years	274	24.6	206	18.5	252	22.7	252	22.7
65 years and over	87	29.2	24	8.1	69	23.1	73	24.5
Size of Family								
2 persons	254	26.4	165	17.1	229	23.8	234	24.3
3 persons	280	29.5	221	23.4	262	27.7	256	27.0
4 persons	284	30.4	240	25.7	270	28.8	269	28.7
5 persons	218	39.5	195	35.3	209	37.8	209	37.8
6 persons	103	37.5	88	31.9	97	35.0	98	35.7
7 persons or more	139	52.4	123	46.4	134	50.3	134	50.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	681	24.1	563	19.9	631	22.4	635	22.5
With related children under 18 years	559	28.3	498	25.2	528	26.7	528	26.7
Female householder, no husband present	545	60.3	431	47.6	521	57.6	517	57.2
With related children under 18 years	489	68.7	403	56.7	474	66.6	468	65.8
Male householder, no wife present	53	25.1	39	18.5	47	22.3	47	22.3
With related children under 18 years	36	35.9	29	28.8	33	32.5	33	32.5
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 273	32.5	1 027	26.2	1 194	30.5	1 194	30.5
Worked	661	22.3	586	19.8	627	21.1	617	20.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	304	14.2	275	12.9	288	13.4	284	13.3
Full time	269	13.2	243	11.9	253	12.4	249	12.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	356	43.2	311	37.7	339	41.1	333	40.4
Did not work last year	613	64.8	441	46.6	568	60.0	577	61.0

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level[1]							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES									
All Races									
Persons									
Total	233 816	33 700	14.4	23 019	9.8	28 917	12.4	28 296	12.1
Age									
Under 6 years	21 340	5 115	24.0	3 778	17.7	4 531	21.5	4 453	20.9
6 to 17 years	41 107	8 305	20.2	5 701	13.9	7 099	17.3	6 877	16.7
18 to 24 years	27 845	4 616	16.6	3 717	13.4	4 236	15.2	4 179	15.0
25 to 44 years	72 157	7 938	11.0	5 924	8.2	7 013	9.7	6 856	9.5
45 to 64 years	44 549	4 397	9.9	3 098	7.0	3 863	8.7	3 898	8.7
65 years and over	26 818	3 330	12.4	801	3.0	2 114	7.9	2 034	7.6
Family Status									
In families	202 288	26 458	13.1	18 179	9.0	22 659	11.2	22 090	10.9
Married-couple families	165 272	13 717	8.3	10 032	6.1	11 831	7.2	11 809	7.1
Related children under 18 years	47 429	5 758	12.1	4 370	9.2	5 041	10.6	5 020	10.6
Female householder, no husband present	30 844	11 831	38.4	7 500	24.3	10 022	32.5	9 500	30.8
Related children under 18 years	12 536	6 772	54.0	4 391	35.0	5 817	46.4	5 497	43.9
Male householder, no wife present	6 172	910	14.7	647	10.5	805	13.0	781	12.7
Related children under 18 years	1 716	399	23.3	274	16.0	353	20.6	335	19.5
In unrelated subfamilies	1 260	634	50.3	556	44.1	611	48.5	611	48.5
Unrelated individuals	30 268	6 609	21.8	4 284	14.2	5 647	18.7	5 596	18.5
Males	13 739	2 575	18.7	2 047	14.9	2 382	17.3	2 389	17.4
65 years and over	1 931	401	20.8	93	4.8	276	14.3	255	13.2
Females	16 529	4 035	24.4	2 238	13.5	3 265	19.8	3 206	19.4
65 years and over	6 832	1 722	25.2	352	5.2	1 079	15.8	975	14.3
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	49 374	6 531	13.2	3 819	7.7	5 391	10.9	5 171	10.5
North Central	58 749	8 303	14.1	5 510	9.4	7 212	12.3	7 074	12.0
South	79 195	12 792	16.2	9 186	11.6	11 010	13.9	10 833	13.7
West	46 498	6 074	13.1	4 504	9.7	5 303	11.4	5 218	11.2
Families									
Total	62 706	7 277	11.6	4 903	7.8	6 170	9.8	5 987	9.5
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	3 127	919	29.4	689	22.0	839	26.8	803	25.7
25 to 44 years	29 430	3 886	13.2	2 734	9.3	3 358	11.4	3 207	10.9
45 to 64 years	20 344	1 760	8.6	1 270	6.2	1 531	7.5	1 504	7.4
65 years and over	9 806	713	7.3	210	2.1	443	4.5	473	4.8
Size of Family									
2 persons	25 349	2 283	9.0	1 461	5.8	1 885	7.4	1 839	7.3
3 persons	14 804	1 716	11.6	1 107	7.5	1 419	9.6	1 356	9.2
4 persons	13 259	1 516	11.4	1 057	8.0	1 332	10.0	1 266	9.5
5 persons	5 894	890	15.1	669	11.3	784	13.3	773	13.1
6 persons	2 175	458	21.0	311	14.3	377	17.3	378	17.4
7 persons or more	1 225	414	33.8	299	24.4	372	30.4	375	30.6
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	50 350	3 488	6.9	2 479	4.9	2 954	5.9	2 955	5.9
With related children under 18 years	25 038	2 344	9.4	1 803	7.2	2 060	8.2	2 043	8.2
Female householder, no husband present	10 129	3 498	34.5	2 213	21.9	2 958	29.2	2 782	27.5
With related children under 18 years	6 832	3 124	45.7	2 005	29.4	2 667	39.0	2 492	36.5
Male householder, no wife present	2 226	292	13.1	210	9.4	258	11.6	251	11.2
With related children under 18 years	1 072	194	18.1	135	12.6	171	16.0	162	15.1
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	61 994	7 258	11.7	4 888	7.9	6 155	9.9	5 972	9.6
Worked	47 786	3 574	7.5	2 760	5.8	3 114	6.5	3 033	6.3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	37 693	1 577	4.2	1 289	3.4	1 381	3.7	1 363	3.6
Full time	35 788	1 242	3.5	1 035	2.9	1 095	3.1	1 081	3.0
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	10 093	1 997	19.8	1 471	14.6	1 734	17.2	1 670	16.5
Did not work last year	14 208	3 684	25.9	2 128	15.0	3 040	21.4	2 939	20.7

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES								
All Races								
Persons								
Total	45 288	19.4	36 020	15.4	41 799	17.9	41 555	17.8
Age								
Under 6 years	6 456	30.3	5 775	27.1	6 202	29.1	6 158	28.9
6 to 17 years	10 472	25.5	8 995	21.9	9 892	24.1	9 844	23.9
18 to 24 years	6 077	21.8	5 445	19.6	5 832	20.9	5 801	20.8
25 to 44 years	10 562	14.6	9 173	12.7	9 993	13.8	9 962	13.8
45 to 64 years	6 037	13.6	4 664	10.5	5 617	12.6	5 670	12.7
65 years and over	5 684	21.2	1 968	7.3	4 262	15.9	4 120	15.4
Family Status								
In families	35 499	17.5	29 155	14.4	32 949	16.3	32 880	16.3
Married-couple families	20 302	12.3	16 736	10.1	18 752	11.3	18 788	11.4
Related children under 18 years	8 205	17.3	7 233	15.3	7 752	16.3	7 717	16.3
Female householder, no husband present	13 982	45.3	11 417	37.0	13 106	42.5	12 991	42.1
Related children under 18 years	7 675	61.2	6 555	52.3	7 329	58.5	7 269	58.0
Male householder, no wife present	1 215	19.7	1 002	16.2	1 091	17.7	1 101	17.8
Related children under 18 years	499	29.1	452	26.3	475	27.7	479	27.9
In unrelated subfamilies	726	57.6	693	55.0	712	56.5	709	56.2
Unrelated individuals	9 063	29.9	6 173	20.4	8 138	26.9	7 966	26.3
Males	3 406	24.8	2 753	20.0	3 216	23.4	3 192	23.2
65 years and over	662	34.3	251	13.0	521	27.0	484	25.0
Females	5 658	34.2	3 420	20.7	4 922	29.8	4 774	28.9
65 years and over	2 847	41.7	972	14.2	2 170	31.8	1 993	29.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	8 613	17.4	6 248	12.7	7 786	15.8	7 670	15.5
North Central	10 912	18.6	8 648	14.7	10 125	17.2	10 082	17.2
South	17 441	22.0	14 179	17.9	16 101	20.3	16 026	20.2
West	8 322	17.9	6 947	14.9	7 787	16.7	7 776	16.7
Families								
Total	9 901	15.8	7 883	12.6	9 101	14.5	9 079	14.5
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	1 190	38.0	1 083	34.6	1 147	36.7	1 128	36.1
25 to 44 years	5 041	17.1	4 396	14.9	4 786	16.3	4 743	16.1
45 to 64 years	2 440	12.0	1 940	9.5	2 270	11.2	2 272	11.2
65 years and over	1 230	12.5	464	4.7	897	9.1	938	9.6
Size of Family								
2 persons	3 290	13.0	2 266	8.9	2 888	11.4	2 899	11.4
3 persons	2 247	15.2	1 819	12.3	2 086	14.1	2 060	13.9
4 persons	2 080	15.7	1 807	13.6	1 963	14.8	1 950	14.7
5 persons	1 177	20.0	1 039	17.6	1 121	19.0	1 119	19.0
6 persons	585	26.9	499	22.9	546	25.1	556	25.6
7 persons or more	522	42.6	452	36.9	497	40.6	495	40.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	5 298	10.5	4 162	8.3	4 818	9.6	4 854	9.6
With related children under 18 years	3 426	13.7	3 026	12.1	3 235	12.9	3 217	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	4 208	41.5	3 397	33.5	3 928	38.8	3 868	38.2
With related children under 18 years	3 635	53.2	3 051	44.7	3 451	50.5	3 397	49.7
Male householder, no wife present	396	17.8	324	14.5	355	15.9	358	16.1
With related children under 18 years	251	23.4	220	20.5	236	22.0	237	22.1
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	9 831	15.9	7 822	12.6	9 036	14.6	9 017	14.5
Worked	5 237	11.0	4 634	9.7	4 948	10.4	4 883	10.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 571	6.8	2 309	6.1	2 431	6.4	2 396	6.4
Full time	2 129	5.9	1 929	5.4	2 006	5.6	1 977	5.5
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 665	26.4	2 324	23.0	2 517	24.9	2 487	24.6
Did not work last year	4 594	32.3	3 189	22.4	4 088	28.8	4 134	29.1

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES--CON.									
White									
Persons									
Total	198 941	22 955	11.5	16 136	8.1	19 755	9.9	19 521	9.8
Age									
Under 6 years	17 364	3 268	18.8	2 463	14.2	2 949	17.0	2 884	16.6
6 to 17 years	33 450	5 204	15.6	3 750	11.2	4 471	13.4	4 414	13.2
18 to 24 years	23 222	3 140	13.5	2 662	11.5	2 956	12.7	2 925	12.6
25 to 44 years	61 667	5 555	9.0	4 311	7.0	4 957	8.0	4 902	7.9
45 to 64 years	39 033	3 210	8.2	2 373	6.1	2 833	7.3	2 875	7.4
65 years and over	24 206	2 579	10.7	578	2.4	1 589	6.6	1 522	6.3
Family Status									
In families	171 839	17 299	10.1	12 332	7.2	14 895	8.7	14 700	8.6
Married-couple families	147 327	10 920	7.4	8 106	5.5	9 450	6.4	9 449	6.4
Related children under 18 years	41 558	4 508	10.8	3 477	8.4	3 972	9.6	3 966	9.5
Female householder, no husband present	19 727	5 866	29.7	3 852	19.5	4 999	25.3	4 809	24.4
Related children under 18 years	7 352	3 377	45.9	2 245	30.5	2 902	39.5	2 791	38.0
Male householder, no wife present	4 784	514	10.7	375	7.8	446	9.3	442	9.2
Related children under 18 years	1 281	201	15.7	142	11.1	172	13.5	167	13.0
In unrelated subfamilies	1 008	475	47.1	408	40.4	453	45.0	456	45.2
Unrelated individuals	26 094	5 181	19.9	3 396	13.0	4 407	16.9	4 365	16.7
Males	11 529	1 920	16.7	1 556	13.5	1 779	15.4	1 784	15.5
65 years and over	1 648	285	17.3	62	3.8	192	11.7	179	10.8
Females	14 565	3 262	22.4	1 840	12.6	2 628	18.0	2 581	17.7
65 years and over	6 238	1 402	22.5	277	4.4	863	13.8	779	12.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	43 248	4 646	10.7	2 717	6.3	3 849	8.9	3 716	8.6
North Central	52 349	6 004	11.5	4 154	7.9	5 202	9.9	5 158	9.9
South	63 107	7 573	12.0	5 668	9.0	6 551	10.4	6 523	10.3
West	40 237	4 732	11.8	3 597	8.9	4 154	10.3	4 123	10.2
Families									
Total	54 400	4 925	9.1	3 440	6.3	4 196	7.7	4 131	7.6
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	2 577	607	23.6	466	18.1	562	21.8	538	20.9
25 to 44 years	25 129	2 591	10.3	1 914	7.6	2 265	9.0	2 212	8.8
45 to 64 years	17 835	1 212	6.8	918	5.1	1 060	5.9	1 056	5.9
65 years and over	8 859	515	5.8	143	1.6	309	3.5	325	3.7
Size of Family									
2 persons	22 711	1 655	7.3	1 078	4.7	1 360	6.0	1 343	5.9
3 persons	12 743	1 152	9.0	795	6.2	972	7.6	952	7.5
4 persons	11 517	1 026	8.9	755	6.6	913	7.9	884	7.7
5 persons	4 894	595	12.2	465	9.5	530	10.8	526	10.7
6 persons	1 704	277	16.3	186	10.9	227	13.3	228	13.4
7 persons or more	831	220	26.5	161	19.4	194	23.3	198	23.8
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	45 643	2 858	6.3	2 063	4.5	2 431	5.3	2 432	5.3
With related children under 18 years	22 181	1 879	8.5	1 466	6.6	1 661	7.5	1 649	7.4
Female householder, no husband present	6 941	1 878	27.1	1 237	17.8	1 600	23.1	1 534	22.1
With related children under 18 years	4 337	1 682	38.8	1 122	25.9	1 443	33.3	1 379	31.8
Male householder, no wife present	1 816	189	10.4	140	7.7	165	9.1	165	9.1
With related children under 18 years	862	117	13.6	68	7.9	104	12.0	102	11.8
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	53 829	4 914	9.1	3 433	6.4	4 189	7.8	4 123	7.7
Worked	42 102	2 615	6.2	2 115	5.0	2 339	5.6	2 300	5.5
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	33 497	1 171	3.5	1 009	3.0	1 063	3.2	1 057	3.2
Full time	31 906	958	3.0	843	2.6	881	2.8	877	2.7
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	8 606	1 445	16.8	1 105	12.8	1 275	14.8	1 243	14.4
Did not work last year	11 727	2 299	19.6	1 318	11.2	1 850	15.8	1 823	15.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES--CON.								
White								
Persons								
Total	32 059	16.1	25 613	12.9	29 667	14.9	29 494	14.8
Age								
Under 6 years	4 340	25.0	3 962	22.8	4 202	24.2	4 171	24.0
6 to 17 years	6 780	20.3	5 905	17.7	6 442	19.3	6 414	19.2
18 to 24 years	4 264	18.4	3 970	17.1	4 159	17.9	4 149	17.9
25 to 44 years	7 575	12.3	6 692	10.9	7 240	11.7	7 227	11.7
45 to 64 years	4 490	11.5	3 563	9.1	4 210	10.8	4 250	10.9
65 years and over	4 590	19.0	1 521	6.3	3 414	14.1	3 283	13.6
Family Status								
In families	24 230	14.1	20 146	11.7	22 631	13.2	22 615	13.2
Married-couple families	16 396	11.1	13 680	9.3	15 239	10.3	15 279	10.4
Related children under 18 years	6 530	15.7	5 846	14.1	6 215	15.0	6 188	14.9
Female householder, no husband present	7 118	36.1	5 885	29.8	6 736	34.1	6 678	33.9
Related children under 18 years	3 892	52.9	3 370	45.8	3 754	51.1	3 720	50.6
Male householder, no wife present	715	14.9	581	12.1	656	13.7	658	13.8
Related children under 18 years	268	20.9	235	18.4	255	19.9	258	20.1
In unrelated subfamilies	552	54.7	522	51.8	538	53.4	535	53.1
Unrelated individuals	7 278	27.9	4 944	18.9	6 498	24.9	6 344	24.3
Males	2 566	22.3	2 098	18.2	2 424	21.0	2 402	20.8
65 years and over	507	30.8	184	11.2	391	23.7	360	21.8
Females	4 712	32.4	2 846	19.5	4 075	28.0	3 943	27.1
65 years and over	2 414	38.7	807	12.9	1 819	29.2	1 662	26.7
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	6 292	14.5	4 529	10.5	5 653	13.1	5 602	13.0
North Central	8 178	15.6	6 557	12.5	7 617	14.6	7 551	14.4
South	10 965	17.4	8 978	14.2	10 169	16.1	10 134	16.1
West	6 624	16.5	5 550	13.8	6 228	15.5	6 207	15.4
Families								
Total	6 981	12.8	5 595	10.3	6 452	11.9	6 450	11.9
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	838	32.5	770	29.9	815	31.6	804	31.2
25 to 44 years	3 493	13.9	3 086	12.3	3 340	13.3	3 318	13.2
45 to 64 years	1 729	9.7	1 416	7.9	1 621	9.1	1 622	9.1
65 years and over	921	10.4	323	3.6	675	7.6	704	7.9
Size of Family								
2 persons	2 458	10.8	1 681	7.4	2 173	9.6	2 190	9.6
3 persons	1 560	12.2	1 295	10.2	1 456	11.4	1 448	11.4
4 persons	1 480	12.9	1 303	11.3	1 406	12.2	1 398	12.1
5 persons	823	16.8	741	15.1	792	16.2	789	16.1
6 persons	375	22.0	320	18.8	348	20.4	353	20.7
7 persons or more	285	34.2	255	30.7	275	33.1	272	32.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	4 401	9.6	3 489	7.6	4 022	8.8	4 048	8.9
With related children under 18 years	2 784	12.6	2 492	11.2	2 646	11.9	2 635	11.9
Female householder, no husband present	2 318	33.4	1 892	27.3	2 189	31.5	2 161	31.1
With related children under 18 years	1 985	45.8	1 697	39.1	1 911	44.1	1 883	43.4
Male householder, no wife present	263	14.5	214	11.8	241	13.3	241	13.3
With related children under 18 years	158	18.3	139	16.1	151	17.5	151	17.5
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	6 932	12.9	5 551	10.3	6 405	11.9	6 406	11.9
Worked	3 939	9.4	3 546	8.4	3 761	8.9	3 732	8.9
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	1 938	5.8	1 784	5.3	1 854	5.5	1 844	5.5
Full time	1 647	5.2	1 526	4.8	1 573	4.9	1 563	4.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	2 001	23.3	1 762	20.5	1 906	22.1	1 888	21.9
Did not work last year	2 993	25.5	2 006	17.1	2 645	22.6	2 674	22.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984 —Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES--CON.									
Black									
Persons									
Total	28 087	9 490	33.8	5 976	21.3	8 060	28.7	7 696	27.4
Age									
Under 6 years	3 220	1 645	51.1	1 164	36.1	1 460	45.3	1 392	43.2
6 to 17 years	6 260	2 768	44.2	1 739	27.8	2 349	37.5	2 195	35.1
18 to 24 years	3 787	1 286	34.0	899	23.7	1 109	29.3	1 085	28.7
25 to 44 years	8 177	2 025	24.8	1 324	16.2	1 732	21.2	1 633	20.0
45 to 64 years	4 405	1 056	24.0	642	14.6	913	20.7	909	20.6
65 years and over	2 238	710	31.7	207	9.3	496	22.2	482	21.5
Family Status									
In families	24 387	8 104	33.2	5 117	21.0	6 855	28.1	6 504	26.7
Married-couple families	12 865	2 122	16.5	1 434	11.1	1 802	14.0	1 786	13.9
Related children under 18 years	4 113	923	22.4	663	16.1	790	19.2	780	19.0
Female householder, no husband present	10 384	5 666	54.6	3 467	33.4	4 776	46.0	4 460	42.9
Related children under 18 years	4 884	3 234	66.2	2 047	41.9	2 782	57.0	2 582	52.9
Male householder, no wife present	1 137	315	27.7	216	19.0	277	24.4	258	22.7
Related children under 18 years	359	162	45.2	109	30.5	144	40.3	132	36.9
In unrelated subfamilies	199	132	66.2	121	60.7	131	65.8	128	64.3
Unrelated individuals	3 501	1 255	35.8	728	21.1	1 074	30.7	1 064	30.4
Males	1 827	568	31.1	410	22.4	518	28.3	520	28.5
65 years and over	251	109	43.4	27	10.8	79	31.3	71	28.3
Females	1 674	687	41.0	328	19.6	556	33.2	544	32.5
65 years and over	544	308	56.6	71	13.0	207	38.1	188	34.5
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	5 291	1 754	33.2	965	18.6	1 420	26.8	1 333	25.2
North Central	5 580	2 112	37.9	1 216	21.8	1 849	33.1	1 755	31.5
South	14 918	5 012	33.6	3 342	22.4	4 273	28.6	4 124	27.6
West	2 298	612	26.6	432	18.8	517	22.5	484	21.1
Families									
Total	6 778	2 094	30.9	1 282	18.9	1 749	25.8	1 636	24.1
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	479	291	60.8	209	43.7	258	53.9	248	51.7
25 to 44 years	3 467	1 145	33.0	707	20.4	961	27.7	864	24.9
45 to 64 years	2 003	470	23.5	301	15.0	402	20.1	383	19.1
65 years and over	829	188	22.7	65	7.8	128	15.5	142	17.1
Size of Family									
2 persons	2 261	582	25.7	352	15.6	486	21.5	456	20.2
3 persons	1 730	520	30.0	277	16.0	406	23.4	364	21.0
4 persons	1 358	426	31.4	258	19.0	363	26.7	330	24.3
5 persons	762	249	32.7	173	22.7	218	28.5	210	27.6
6 persons	368	151	41.3	102	27.9	125	34.1	125	34.1
7 persons or more	300	165	55.0	119	39.7	152	50.7	152	50.7
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	3 469	479	13.8	305	8.8	394	11.4	393	11.3
With related children under 18 years	2 001	331	16.6	238	11.9	284	14.2	279	13.9
Female householder, no husband present	2 964	1 533	51.7	923	31.1	1 284	43.3	1 179	39.8
With related children under 18 years	2 335	1 354	58.4	832	35.6	1 157	49.5	1 052	45.0
Male householder, no wife present	344	82	23.8	54	15.6	71	20.7	64	18.6
With related children under 18 years	175	62	35.5	37	21.3	53	30.4	46	26.3
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	6 678	2 085	31.2	1 275	19.1	1 742	26.1	1 629	24.4
Worked	4 500	839	18.6	543	12.1	666	14.8	623	13.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	3 234	360	11.1	237	7.3	274	8.5	263	8.1
Full time	2 968	250	8.4	161	5.4	183	6.2	173	5.9
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	1 266	479	37.9	306	24.2	392	30.9	360	28.4
Did not work last year	2 178	1 247	57.2	731	33.6	1 076	49.4	1 006	46.2

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.								
Black								
Persons								
Total	11 629	41.4	9 005	32.1	10 636	37.9	10 548	37.6
Age								
Under 6 years	1 878	58.3	1 593	49.5	1 771	55.0	1 757	54.6
6 to 17 years	3 284	52.5	2 730	43.6	3 068	49.0	3 045	48.6
18 to 24 years	1 558	41.1	1 263	33.4	1 446	38.2	1 427	37.7
25 to 44 years	2 536	31.0	2 061	25.2	2 321	28.4	2 301	28.1
45 to 64 years	1 352	30.7	947	21.5	1 238	28.1	1 237	28.1
65 years and over	1 022	45.6	412	18.4	792	35.4	781	34.9
Family Status								
In families	9 930	40.7	7 835	32.1	9 075	37.2	9 006	36.9
Married-couple families	2 976	23.1	2 248	17.5	2 672	20.8	2 649	20.6
Related children under 18 years	1 258	30.6	1 014	24.7	1 151	28.0	1 137	27.6
Female householder, no husband present	6 543	63.0	5 250	50.6	6 053	58.3	5 999	57.8
Related children under 18 years	3 611	73.9	3 032	62.1	3 404	69.7	3 380	69.2
Male householder, no wife present	411	36.2	337	29.7	350	30.8	358	31.5
Related children under 18 years	192	53.4	178	49.7	182	50.8	183	51.1
In unrelated subfamilies	137	69.0	134	67.4	137	69.0	137	69.0
Unrelated individuals	1 561	44.6	1 036	29.6	1 423	40.7	1 405	40.1
Males	727	39.8	551	30.2	681	37.3	677	37.1
65 years and over	144	57.5	62	24.6	121	48.2	115	45.7
Females	834	49.8	485	28.9	743	44.4	728	43.5
65 years and over	406	74.6	154	28.4	330	60.7	311	57.2
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	2 128	40.2	1 550	29.3	1 945	36.8	1 880	35.5
North Central	2 511	45.0	1 888	33.8	2 291	41.1	2 314	41.5
South	6 236	41.8	4 979	33.4	5 702	38.2	5 664	38.0
West	753	32.8	588	25.6	698	30.4	689	30.0
Families								
Total	2 587	38.2	2 005	29.6	2 346	34.6	2 314	34.1
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	323	67.5	289	60.4	304	63.6	296	61.9
25 to 44 years	1 372	39.6	1 148	33.1	1 278	36.9	1 256	36.2
45 to 64 years	603	30.1	436	21.8	556	27.8	544	27.2
65 years and over	290	35.0	133	16.0	208	25.1	218	26.3
Size of Family								
2 persons	768	34.0	540	23.9	663	29.3	646	28.6
3 persons	634	36.7	477	27.6	581	33.6	564	32.6
4 persons	514	37.8	430	31.7	474	34.9	469	34.5
5 persons	295	38.7	246	32.3	276	36.2	276	36.2
6 persons	176	48.0	148	40.4	165	45.1	171	46.6
7 persons or more	201	67.0	164	54.5	187	62.4	188	62.7
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	680	19.6	493	14.2	607	17.5	603	17.4
With related children under 18 years	462	23.1	374	18.7	421	21.0	413	20.7
Female householder, no husband present	1 797	60.6	1 424	48.0	1 648	55.6	1 616	54.5
With related children under 18 years	1 567	67.1	1 282	54.9	1 458	62.4	1 432	61.3
Male householder, no wife present	110	31.9	88	25.5	92	26.6	95	27.5
With related children under 18 years	77	43.7	67	38.0	70	39.9	71	40.6
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	2 573	38.5	1 995	29.9	2 335	35.0	2 303	34.5
Worked	1 147	25.5	949	21.1	1 042	23.2	1 007	22.4
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	564	17.4	461	14.3	510	15.8	486	15.0
Full time	427	14.4	353	11.9	381	12.8	364	12.3
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	583	46.0	488	38.5	533	42.1	522	41.2
Did not work last year	1 426	65.5	1 046	48.0	1 292	59.3	1 296	59.5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total	Below 100 percent of the poverty level							
		Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
		Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.									
Spanish Origin[1]									
Persons									
Total	16 916	4 806	28.4	3 413	20.2	4 197	24.8	4 113	24.3
Age									
Under 6 years	2 179	884	40.6	666	30.6	800	36.7	785	36.0
6 to 17 years	3 890	1 492	38.4	1 012	26.0	1 283	33.0	1 246	32.0
18 to 24 years	2 393	649	27.1	537	22.4	608	25.4	605	25.3
25 to 44 years	5 229	1 178	22.5	881	16.8	1 040	19.9	1 013	19.4
45 to 64 years	2 407	426	17.7	284	11.8	364	15.1	374	15.6
65 years and over	819	176	21.5	33	4.0	102	12.5	89	10.8
Family Status									
In families	15 293	4 192	27.4	2 932	19.2	3 640	23.8	3 559	23.3
Married-couple families	11 465	2 298	20.0	1 808	15.8	2 033	17.7	2 024	17.7
Related children under 18 years	4 273	1 178	27.6	952	22.3	1 055	24.7	1 048	24.5
Female householder, no husband present	3 139	1 764	56.2	1 014	32.3	1 488	47.4	1 415	45.1
Related children under 18 years	1 541	1 093	71.0	630	40.8	926	60.1	880	57.1
Male householder, no wife present	689	130	18.9	111	16.0	118	17.2	120	17.4
Related children under 18 years	168	45	26.8	39	23.1	43	25.4	43	25.8
In unrelated subfamilies	143	69	48.0	63	43.9	69	48.0	67	47.2
Unrelated individuals	1 481	545	36.8	418	28.2	489	33.0	487	32.9
Males	885	301	34.0	260	29.4	284	32.1	284	32.1
65 years and over	75	30	40.3	1	9	18	24.0	16	21.0
Females	596	244	40.9	158	26.5	204	34.3	203	34.1
65 years and over	141	55	39.3	4	2.7	29	20.8	21	15.0
Residence									
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region									
Northeast	3 143	1 216	38.7	639	20.3	1 047	33.3	988	31.4
North Central	1 415	427	30.1	334	23.6	387	27.4	385	27.2
South	5 352	1 391	26.0	1 094	20.4	1 225	22.9	1 206	22.5
West	7 007	1 772	25.3	1 346	19.2	1 538	21.9	1 535	21.9
Families									
Total	3 939	991	25.2	681	17.3	854	21.7	827	21.0
Age of Householder									
Under 25 years	341	138	40.4	114	33.4	129	37.8	126	36.9
25 to 44 years	2 187	599	27.4	420	19.2	523	23.9	503	23.0
45 to 64 years	1 112	197	17.7	127	11.4	165	14.8	163	14.7
65 years and over	299	58	19.4	20	6.6	37	12.4	35	11.8
Size of Family									
2 persons	962	182	18.9	120	12.5	151	15.7	144	15.0
3 persons	948	225	23.7	143	15.1	189	19.9	178	18.8
4 persons	936	222	23.7	153	16.4	195	20.9	188	20.1
5 persons	552	170	30.7	124	22.4	152	27.5	147	26.7
6 persons	276	82	29.6	60	21.7	70	25.5	72	25.9
7 persons or more	266	111	41.7	81	30.5	97	36.4	97	36.7
Type of Family									
Married-couple families	2 824	469	16.6	361	12.8	407	14.4	405	14.3
With related children under 18 years	1 977	399	20.2	321	16.2	355	18.0	352	17.8
Female householder, no husband present	905	483	53.4	288	31.8	412	45.5	388	42.8
With related children under 18 years	711	447	62.8	266	37.4	381	53.5	358	50.4
Male householder, no wife present	210	39	18.4	32	15.3	34	16.4	35	16.5
With related children under 18 years	100	26	26.3	22	22.2	24	24.4	25	24.7
Work Experience of Householder									
Total civilian householders	3 913	989	25.3	679	17.4	852	21.8	825	21.1
Worked	2 967	453	15.3	373	12.6	402	13.5	397	13.4
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	2 143	173	8.1	148	6.9	153	7.2	152	7.1
Full time	2 037	147	7.2	125	6.1	129	6.3	127	6.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	825	280	34.0	225	27.3	248	30.1	245	29.7
Did not work last year	948	536	56.6	308	32.3	450	47.6	429	45.3

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 2. **Poverty Status of Persons and Families, by the Official Poverty Definition and Alternative Methods of Valuing Noncash Benefits, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Persons and families as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Below 125 percent of the poverty level							
	Current poverty definition		Market value concept		Recipient value concept		Poverty budget share concept	
	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate	Number	Poverty rate
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.								
Spanish Origin[1]								
Persons								
Total	6 100	36.1	5 108	30.2	5 759	34.0	5 745	34.0
Age								
Under 6 years	1 080	49.6	984	45.2	1 043	47.9	1 037	47.6
6 to 17 years	1 791	46.1	1 551	39.9	1 716	44.1	1 709	43.9
18 to 24 years	835	34.9	742	31.0	785	32.8	788	32.9
25 to 44 years	1 521	29.1	1 319	25.2	1 452	27.8	1 452	27.8
45 to 64 years	568	24.4	440	18.3	555	23.0	551	22.9
65 years and over	284	34.7	71	8.6	208	25.4	208	25.4
Family Status								
In families	5 347	35.0	4 516	29.5	5 059	33.1	5 046	33.0
Married-couple families	3 203	27.9	2 786	24.3	3 025	26.4	3 016	26.3
Related children under 18 years	1 575	36.9	1 427	33.4	1 498	35.1	1 496	35.0
Female householder, no husband present	1 970	62.8	1 603	51.1	1 879	59.9	1 877	59.8
Related children under 18 years	1 169	75.9	995	64.6	1 140	74.0	1 131	73.4
Male householder, no wife present	174	25.3	127	18.5	155	22.5	152	22.1
Related children under 18 years	58	34.3	45	26.8	52	30.9	51	30.5
In unrelated subfamilies	79	55.2	78	54.4	79	55.2	79	55.2
Unrelated individuals	674	45.5	514	34.7	621	41.9	620	41.9
Males	364	41.1	313	35.4	352	39.8	352	39.8
65 years and over	40	53.8	8	10.1	31	41.5	30	39.9
Females	310	52.0	201	33.7	268	45.0	268	45.0
65 years and over	92	65.6	16	11.6	55	39.4	55	39.1
Residence								
Inside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Inside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside central cities	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)	(NA)	(B)
Region								
Northeast	1 440	45.8	1 082	34.4	1 315	41.8	1 317	41.9
North Central	532	37.6	452	31.9	521	36.8	521	36.8
South	1 782	33.3	1 543	28.8	1 691	31.6	1 687	31.5
West	2 346	33.5	2 031	29.0	2 233	31.9	2 220	31.7
Families								
Total	1 278	32.5	1 048	26.6	1 208	30.7	1 199	30.4
Age of Householder								
Under 25 years	177	51.8	161	47.2	166	48.6	164	48.0
25 to 44 years	741	33.9	645	29.5	715	32.7	710	32.5
45 to 64 years	274	24.6	210	18.9	254	22.9	252	22.7
65 years and over	87	29.2	32	10.6	74	24.6	73	24.5
Size of Family								
2 persons	254	26.4	173	18.0	237	24.6	234	24.3
3 persons	280	29.5	222	23.4	262	27.7	256	27.0
4 persons	284	30.4	240	25.7	271	28.9	269	28.7
5 persons	218	39.5	200	36.2	209	37.8	209	37.8
6 persons	103	37.5	88	31.9	97	35.0	98	35.7
7 persons or more	139	52.4	125	46.9	134	50.3	134	50.4
Type of Family								
Married-couple families	691	24.1	571	20.2	639	22.6	635	22.5
With related children under 18 years	559	28.3	500	25.3	528	26.7	528	26.7
Female householder, no husband present	545	60.3	438	48.4	521	57.6	517	57.2
With related children under 18 years	489	68.7	409	57.5	474	66.6	468	65.8
Male householder, no wife present	53	25.1	40	18.8	48	22.7	47	22.3
With related children under 18 years	36	35.9	29	28.8	33	33.3	33	32.5
Work Experience of Householder								
Total civilian householders	1 273	32.5	1 042	26.6	1 203	30.7	1 194	30.5
Worked	661	22.3	591	19.9	627	21.1	617	20.8
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	304	14.2	276	12.9	288	13.4	284	13.3
Full time	269	13.2	243	11.9	253	12.4	249	12.2
Worked 1 to 49 weeks	356	43.2	315	38.2	339	41.1	333	40.4
Did not work last year	613	64.8	451	47.7	576	60.9	577	61.0

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS												
Families												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	31 136	2 038	829	768	5 963	3 637	1 843	1 988	25 173	1 659	589	479
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	18 911	516	497	512	5 074	1 387	1 318	1 373	13 837	197	196	196
Housing	2 132	1 577	1 091	1 354	1 259	1 726	1 181	1 614	873	1 363	961	978
Medical	16 731	3 008	842	678	4 109	3 037	686	694	12 622	2 999	893	673
Receiving one benefit only	25 528	1 461	536	430	2 375	1 571	758	741	23 153	1 450	513	399
Food	13 528	217	212	216	1 533	767	723	760	11 995	147	146	146
Housing	365	1 371	784	939	54	(B)	(B)	(B)	311	1 320	745	834
Medical	11 635	2 910	905	664	788	3 130	809	648	10 847	2 894	912	665
Receiving two benefits	4 577	4 283	1 869	1 930	2 697	4 546	2 221	2 365	1 880	3 907	1 364	1 306
Food and housing	511	2 385	1 711	2 114	266	2 966	2 226	2 802	245	1 711	1 149	1 364
Food and medical	3 841	4 487	1 885	1 912	2 383	4 724	2 218	2 320	1 458	4 100	1 289	1 246
Housing and medical	225	5 162	2 298	1 816	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	177	5 349	2 281	1 714
Receiving three benefits	1 031	6 360	3 472	3 960	891	6 394	3 591	4 168	140	6 146	2 710	2 637
Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 700	2 066	826	845	1 192	2 894	1 394	1 584	2 508	1 672	556	494
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	2 088	539	509	533	950	935	871	922	1 138	209	208	208
Housing	829	1 468	826	1 280	330	1 725	1 031	1 604	298	1 183	599	920
Medical	2 336	2 395	631	518	923	2 161	537	523	1 413	2 549	693	515
Receiving one benefit only	2 635	1 403	475	406	424	1 364	516	505	2 210	1 410	467	387
Food	1 078	186	176	185	203	405	357	405	875	135	134	134
Housing	170	1 252	641	923	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	153	1 193	582	852
Medical	1 386	2 387	686	515	204	2 285	621	517	1 183	2 381	696	514
Receiving two benefits	779	3 304	1 442	1 523	526	3 242	1 586	1 702	253	3 433	1 143	1 152
Food and housing	116	1 905	1 231	1 722	49	(B)	(B)	(B)	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	607	3 394	1 476	1 479	455	3 271	1 567	1 621	152	3 761	1 204	1 055
Housing and medical	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	287	4 798	2 381	3 037	242	4 820	2 515	3 216	45	(B)	(B)	(B)
Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	7 799	3 142	1 034	710	493	4 266	1 264	917	7 306	3 066	1 018	697
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	280	492	492	491	129	590	590	590	151	409	409	407
Housing	141	1 543	1 970	1 188	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	114	1 512	1 758	1 089
Medical	7 799	3 096	981	671	493	4 021	954	676	7 306	3 034	982	671
Receiving one benefit only	7 405	2 993	980	671	353	3 410	946	672	7 052	2 972	982	671
Food	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 404	2 993	980	671	353	3 410	946	672	7 052	2 972	982	671
Receiving two benefits	369	5 631	1 908	1 380	126	5 834	1 794	1 390	243	5 525	1 968	1 375
Food and housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	253	5 777	1 435	1 184	114	5 954	1 589	1 287	140	5 633	1 418	1 100
Housing and medical	115	5 308	2 819	1 811	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	103	5 380	2 712	1 747
Receiving three benefits	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Three-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 215	1 834	752	761	1 418	3 207	1 640	1 875	4 796	1 428	489	431
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 359	456	436	450	1 260	1 154	1 091	1 141	3 099	171	170	169
Housing	582	1 680	958	1 385	355	1 754	996	1 601	207	1 554	894	1 016
Medical	2 948	2 872	757	674	957	2 562	625	683	1 991	3 011	820	670
Receiving one benefit only	4 832	1 178	411	354	509	1 270	573	575	4 323	1 167	391	328
Food	3 007	160	155	157	360	515	482	496	2 647	111	111	111
Housing	112	1 517	782	856	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	94	1 522	774	753
Medical	1 713	2 942	834	668	131	3 512	787	676	1 582	2 911	836	667
Receiving two benefits	1 109	3 728	1 638	1 766	664	3 798	1 868	2 109	446	3 625	1 265	1 256
Food and housing	147	2 477	1 674	2 191	83	2 911	2 050	2 755	64	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	932	3 917	1 635	1 693	572	3 931	1 872	2 014	360	3 894	1 259	1 183
Housing and medical	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	21	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	273	5 757	3 191	3 873	245	5 630	3 187	3 947	28	(B)	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Four-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 998	1 152	570	619	1 252	3 589	1 894	2 174	5 746	621	281	280
Noncash benefits totals:	6 311	384	369	383	1 202	1 400	1 322	1 394	5 109	145	145	145
Food	427	1 489	917	1 358	265	1 652	868	1 608	162	1 223	998	947
Housing	1 704	2 936	744	782	796	2 982	696	781	908	2 895	787	784
Medical	5 772	447	235	234	434	873	637	687	5 338	412	202	197
Receiving one benefit only	5 104	160	157	159	385	663	626	662	4 719	119	118	118
Food	57	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	52	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	611	2 764	803	783	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	567	2 775	810	783
Medical	1 008	4 026	1 865	2 017	625	4 492	2 258	2 480	382	3 264	1 222	1 280
Receiving two benefits	132	2 189	1 598	2 044	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and housing	856	4 277	1 899	2 012	559	4 685	2 284	2 440	298	3 513	1 179	1 209
Food and medical	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	218	6 542	3 461	4 348	193	6 782	3 548	4 537	25	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits												
Five-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 842	1 364	696	699	793	3 471	2 042	2 107	3 049	816	345	333
Noncash benefits totals:	3 539	482	470	479	750	1 547	1 490	1 533	2 788	195	195	195
Food	191	1 610	1 477	1 401	131	1 681	1 474	1 562	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	960	3 361	759	752	424	3 230	727	743	535	3 466	785	760
Medical	3 093	526	288	294	360	1 154	785	848	2 733	443	223	222
Receiving one benefit only	2 791	239	233	239	319	825	774	824	2 472	163	163	163
Food	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	280	3 303	776	760	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	250	3 172	777	763
Medical	651	4 406	2 050	2 053	353	4 934	2 717	2 777	297	3 778	1 259	1 193
Receiving two benefits	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and housing	579	4 614	2 014	2 027	313	5 129	2 694	2 745	266	4 009	1 215	1 184
Food and medical	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	99	7 574	4 541	4 457	80	7 439	4 723	4 818	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits												
Six-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 609	2 085	1 101	1 108	425	4 977	2 876	2 860	1 184	1 048	464	480
Noncash benefits totals:	1 451	825	800	817	414	2 087	2 001	2 060	1 037	320	320	320
Food	106	1 748	1 907	1 581	87	1 814	2 158	1 719	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	547	3 604	745	789	272	4 011	755	780	275	3 201	736	798
Medical	1 197	771	454	467	155	1 451	1 253	1 292	1 042	669	335	344
Receiving one benefit only	1 040	416	409	415	145	1 329	1 284	1 323	896	268	268	268
Food	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	153	3 168	757	819	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	144	3 147	757	820
Medical	327	5 291	2 324	2 421	190	6 387	3 047	3 142	137	3 763	1 316	1 416
Receiving two benefits	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and housing	309	5 447	2 351	2 426	184	6 489	3 047	3 135	125	3 909	1 324	1 383
Food and medical	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	84	8 315	5 539	5 121	79	8 504	5 653	5 260	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits												
Seven-or-More-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	973	3 338	1 636	1 757	390	5 711	2 996	3 194	584	1 754	728	798
Noncash benefits totals:	883	1 335	1 295	1 323	369	2 465	2 371	2 440	514	523	523	521
Food	76	1 957	1 485	1 606	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	437	4 393	768	981	245	4 891	766	957	193	3 762	769	965
Medical	594	1 038	673	706	140	2 033	1 454	1 520	455	733	433	456
Receiving one benefit only	507	669	653	665	122	1 624	1 556	1 606	386	367	367	367
Food	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	87	3 194	790	946	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	69	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	334	6 470	2 805	3 047	213	7 200	3 414	3 667	122	5 193	1 741	1 963
Receiving two benefits	28	(B)	(B)	(B)	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and housing	303	6 727	2 787	3 037	187	7 637	3 436	3 710	116	5 268	1 745	1 958
Food and medical	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits												

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984--Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND ALL MEDICAL BENEFITS--CON.												
Families--Con.												
Female Householder, No Husband Present												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	5 332	2 722	1 478	1 642	2 864	4 062	2 261	2 555	2 468	1 166	569	583
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 926	1 010	963	999	2 736	1 576	1 494	1 560	2 191	302	300	299
Housing	1 189	1 665	1 113	1 554	905	1 761	1 150	1 672	280	1 353	994	1 170
Medical	2 848	2 654	636	697	2 210	2 588	608	692	638	2 882	735	717
Receiving one benefit only	2 488	515	353	367	578	1 045	640	685	1 910	485	267	271
Food	2 112	283	276	282	466	647	619	646	1 646	180	179	179
Housing	82	1 417	879	1 281	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	294	2 779	759	719	89	2 988	665	678	205	2 689	800	737
Receiving two benefits	2 058	3 957	2 060	2 235	1 583	4 218	2 265	2 472	475	3 088	1 380	1 445
Food and housing	291	2 468	1 836	2 309	166	2 995	2 263	2 883	125	1 770	1 270	1 548
Food and medical	1 737	4 202	2 097	2 222	1 400	4 361	2 265	2 423	338	3 544	1 400	1 387
Housing and medical	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	786	6 151	3 511	4 126	704	6 185	3 583	4 274	82	5 863	2 896	2 865
Unrelated Individuals												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	11 148	2 367	751	648	3 653	3 064	958	771	7 495	2 027	650	588
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	2 002	421	390	408	1 549	457	421	443	453	296	284	287
Housing	1 571	1 483	1 434	777	729	1 653	1 726	868	843	1 336	1 181	699
Medical	10 246	2 265	521	506	3 188	2 911	499	470	7 058	1 974	531	522
Receiving one benefit only	8 817	1 857	517	494	2 147	2 004	496	473	6 671	1 810	523	501
Food	597	381	325	368	357	483	401	472	241	229	212	214
Housing	249	979	647	71	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	178	958	581	34
Medical	7 971	1 995	527	517	1 719	2 359	503	486	6 252	1 895	534	525
Receiving two benefits	1 991	3 941	1 388	1 145	1 200	4 108	1 215	1 065	791	3 688	1 650	1 267
Food and housing	56	(B)	(B)	(B)	38	(B)	(3)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	1 008	3 722	906	873	848	3 796	921	883	160	3 329	827	820
Housing and medical	927	4 326	1 925	1 482	314	5 234	1 978	1 611	613	3 860	1 898	1 415
Receiving three benefits	340	6 357	3 108	1 719	306	6 404	3 193	1 709	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	2 590	2 247	684	470	1 580	2 464	790	575	1 010	1 907	519	304
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 341	454	412	437	974	520	468	501	367	278	263	267
Housing	576	1 197	806	72	316	1 374	972	103	259	980	604	35
Medical	1 703	2 656	444	346	1 124	2 628	432	346	579	2 712	467	346
Receiving one benefit only	1 706	1 535	437	311	882	1 475	444	380	824	1 599	429	238
Food	588	378	323	365	349	480	400	469	239	228	210	213
Housing	244	977	646	58	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	174	955	578	16
Medical	873	2 470	455	346	462	2 295	421	345	411	2 667	492	346
Receiving two benefits	739	3 290	999	743	563	3 315	1 031	791	177	3 209	897	590
Food and housing	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	553	3 068	905	846	453	3 078	938	866	100	3 026	756	753
Housing and medical	131	4 958	1 325	427	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	145	5 305	1 996	944	136	5 362	2 043	956	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	8 558	2 403	771	702	2 073	3 521	1 086	920	6 485	2 045	671	632
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	661	355	345	347	575	352	341	344	86	375	374	373
Housing	995	1 649	1 797	1 185	412	1 867	2 304	1 455	583	1 495	1 438	994
Medical	8 544	2 187	537	538	2 064	3 065	536	538	6 479	1 908	537	538
Receiving one benefit only	7 112	1 934	536	538	1 265	2 372	532	538	5 847	1 840	537	538
Food	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 098	1 937	536	538	1 257	2 383	533	538	5 841	1 841	537	538
Receiving two benefits	1 252	4 326	1 617	1 383	637	4 809	1 378	1 307	615	3 825	1 866	1 461
Food and housing	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(3)
Food and medical	455	4 515	908	906	396	4 617	902	902	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	795	4 221	2 024	1 655	241	5 137	2 160	1 971	555	3 824	1 965	1 518
Receiving three benefits	195	7 139	3 935	2 296	171	7 233	4 108	2 308	24	(B)	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES												
Families												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	31 136	1 807	797	768	5 963	3 280	1 796	1 987	25 173	1 458	560	478
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	18 911	516	497	512	5 074	1 387	1 318	1 373	13 837	197	196	196
Housing	2 132	1 577	1 091	1 354	1 259	1 726	1 181	1 614	873	1 363	961	978
Medical	16 731	2 578	783	677	4 109	2 519	617	894	12 622	2 597	837	672
Receiving one benefit only	25 528	1 301	513	430	2 375	1 345	730	741	23 153	1 297	490	398
Food	13 528	217	212	216	1 533	767	723	760	11 995	147	146	146
Housing	365	1 371	784	939	54	(B)	(B)	(B)	311	1 320	745	834
Medical	11 635	2 560	854	663	788	2 448	724	648	10 847	2 566	863	665
Receiving two benefits	4 577	3 707	1 796	1 930	2 697	4 092	2 161	2 365	1 880	3 154	1 273	1 305
Food and housing	511	2 365	1 711	2 114	266	2 966	2 226	2 802	245	1 711	1 149	1 364
Food and medical	3 841	3 844	1 783	1 912	2 383	4 220	2 151	2 320	1 456	3 228	1 181	1 245
Housing and medical	225	4 417	2 212	1 816	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	177	4 531	2 194	1 714
Receiving three benefits	1 031	5 886	3 406	3 960	891	5 982	3 531	4 166	140	5 274	2 605	2 637
Two-Person Families, Householder Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 700	1 823	792	845	1 192	2 603	1 352	1 584	2 508	1 452	526	494
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	2 088	539	509	533	950	935	871	922	1 138	209	208	208
Housing	629	1 468	826	1 280	330	1 725	1 031	1 604	298	1 183	599	920
Medical	2 336	2 011	578	518	923	1 784	482	523	1 413	2 159	640	515
Receiving one benefit only	2 635	1 234	451	406	424	1 135	487	505	2 210	1 254	444	387
Food	1 078	186	176	185	203	405	357	405	875	135	134	134
Housing	170	1 252	641	923	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	153	1 193	582	852
Medical	1 386	2 047	642	515	204	1 809	560	517	1 183	2 068	656	514
Receiving two benefits	779	2 855	1 383	1 523	526	2 916	1 538	1 702	253	2 730	1 060	1 152
Food and housing	116	1 905	1 231	1 722	49	(B)	(B)	(B)	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	607	2 922	1 411	1 479	455	2 916	1 516	1 621	152	2 939	1 097	1 055
Housing and medical	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	287	4 429	2 321	3 037	242	4 496	2 460	3 216	45	(B)	(B)	(B)
Two-Person Families, Householder 65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	7 799	2 749	976	710	493	3 013	1 102	917	7 306	2 731	967	696
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	280	492	492	491	129	590	590	590	151	409	409	407
Housing	141	1 543	1 970	1 188	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	114	1 512	1 758	1 089
Medical	7 799	2 703	923	671	493	2 769	792	675	7 306	2 699	931	671
Receiving one benefit only	7 405	2 675	931	671	353	2 604	841	672	7 052	2 679	935	671
Food	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 404	2 675	931	671	353	2 604	841	672	7 052	2 679	935	671
Receiving two benefits	369	3 974	1 702	1 380	126	3 754	1 512	1 389	243	4 068	1 800	1 375
Food and housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	253	3 682	1 230	1 184	114	3 739	1 289	1 286	140	3 635	1 182	1 100
Housing and medical	115	4 616	2 739	1 811	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	103	4 700	2 637	1 747
Receiving three benefits	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Three-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 215	1 633	723	761	1 418	2 969	1 603	1 875	4 796	1 237	463	431
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 359	456	436	450	1 260	1 154	1 091	1 141	3 099	171	170	169
Housing	562	1 680	958	1 385	355	1 754	996	1 601	207	1 554	894	1 016
Medical	2 948	2 447	696	674	957	2 229	571	683	1 991	2 552	757	669
Receiving one benefit only	4 832	1 040	391	354	509	1 135	555	574	4 323	1 029	372	328
Food	3 007	160	155	157	360	515	482	496	2 647	111	111	111
Housing	112	1 517	782	856	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	94	1 522	774	753
Medical	1 713	2 554	779	667	131	2 784	715	675	1 582	2 535	785	667
Receiving two benefits	1 109	3 262	1 573	1 766	684	3 473	1 839	2 109	446	2 947	1 176	1 256
Food and housing	147	2 477	1 674	2 191	83	2 911	2 050	2 755	64	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	932	3 366	1 560	1 693	572	3 554	1 816	2 014	360	3 068	1 152	1 183
Housing and medical	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	21	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	273	5 502	3 144	3 873	245	5 416	3 145	3 947	28	(B)	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Four-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	6 998	1 042	555	618	1 252	3 341	1 881	2 174	5 746	541	271	279
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	6 311	384	369	383	1 202	1 400	1 322	1 394	5 109	145	145	145
Housing	427	1 489	917	1 358	265	1 652	888	1 608	162	1 223	998	947
Medical	1 704	2 483	684	781	798	2 592	643	781	908	2 387	721	782
Receiving one benefit only	5 772	401	228	233	434	843	632	686	5 338	365	196	197
Food	5 104	160	157	159	385	683	626	662	4 719	119	118	118
Housing	57	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	52	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	611	2 332	745	781	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	567	2 332	751	781
Receiving two benefits	1 008	3 607	1 809	2 016	625	4 144	2 210	2 479	382	2 730	1 154	1 258
Food and housing	132	2 189	1 598	2 044	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	67	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	856	3 804	1 836	2 011	559	4 294	2 230	2 440	298	2 886	1 099	1 207
Housing and medical	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	218	6 149	3 411	4 348	193	6 367	3 496	4 537	25	(B)	(B)	(B)
Five-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	3 842	1 210	677	699	793	3 250	2 016	2 107	3 049	679	329	333
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	3 539	482	470	479	750	1 547	1 490	1 533	2 788	195	195	195
Housing	191	1 610	1 477	1 401	131	1 681	1 474	1 562	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	960	2 744	685	752	424	2 816	678	743	535	2 686	692	759
Receiving one benefit only	3 093	457	280	294	360	1 046	779	848	2 733	379	215	221
Food	2 791	239	233	239	319	825	774	824	2 472	163	163	163
Housing	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	10	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	280	2 542	688	760	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	250	2 475	689	762
Receiving two benefits	651	3 921	1 992	2 052	353	4 645	2 680	2 777	297	3 061	1 174	1 192
Food and housing	70	(B)	(B)	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	(B)	31	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	579	4 069	1 948	2 027	313	4 803	2 652	2 745	266	3 208	1 121	1 183
Housing and medical	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	99	6 922	4 459	4 457	80	7 007	4 658	4 818	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
Six-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	1 609	1 868	1 076	1 108	425	4 571	2 827	2 859	1 184	898	448	479
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 451	825	800	817	414	2 087	2 001	2 060	1 037	320	320	320
Housing	106	1 748	1 907	1 561	87	1 814	2 156	1 719	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	547	2 964	672	788	272	3 377	678	780	275	2 556	665	797
Receiving one benefit only	1 197	668	446	467	155	1 403	1 247	1 292	1 042	581	326	344
Food	1 040	416	409	415	145	1 329	1 284	1 323	896	268	268	268
Housing	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	153	2 519	691	819	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	144	2 510	694	819
Receiving two benefits	327	4 654	2 250	2 420	190	5 741	2 974	3 142	137	3 140	1 242	1 413
Food and housing	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	309	4 774	2 273	2 426	184	5 821	2 971	3 135	125	3 227	1 243	1 380
Housing and medical	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	84	7 813	5 469	5 121	79	7 974	5 579	5 259	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Seven-or-More-Person Families												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	973	3 061	1 606	1 756	390	5 285	2 952	3 194	584	1 576	707	797
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	883	1 335	1 295	1 323	369	2 465	2 371	2 440	514	523	523	521
Housing	76	1 957	1 485	1 606	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	437	3 776	700	959	245	4 212	896	956	193	3 222	705	963
Receiving one benefit only	594	972	665	706	140	1 838	1 433	1 520	455	707	429	456
Food	507	689	653	665	122	1 624	1 556	1 606	386	367	367	367
Housing	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	87	2 743	734	944	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	69	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving two benefits	334	5 826	2 736	3 045	213	6 586	3 351	3 666	122	4 498	1 661	1 960
Food and housing	28	(B)	(B)	(B)	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	5	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	303	6 024	2 712	3 035	187	6 949	3 367	3 709	116	4 541	1 661	1 955
Housing and medical	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	3	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	7	(B)	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 3. Number of Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Noncash Benefits and Average Benefits Received, by Type of Benefit and Valuation Method, by Poverty Status: 1984—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of Benefit	Total				Below the poverty level				Above the poverty level			
	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares	Number (thousands)	Mean market value	Mean recipient value	Mean poverty budget shares
VALUING FOOD, HOUSING, AND MEDICAL BENEFITS, EXCLUDING INSTITUTIONAL EXPENDITURES—CON.												
Families—Con.												
Female Householder, No Husband Present												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	5 332	2 525	1 449	1 642	2 864	3 818	2 225	2 554	2 468	1 024	549	583
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	4 926	1 010	963	999	2 736	1 576	1 494	1 560	2 191	302	300	299
Housing	1 189	1 665	1 113	1 554	909	1 761	1 150	1 672	280	1 353	994	1 170
Medical	2 848	2 286	583	697	2 210	2 273	561	692	638	2 332	659	716
Receiving one benefit only	2 488	547	345	367	578	940	625	685	1 910	429	260	270
Food	2 112	283	276	282	466	647	619	646	1 646	180	179	179
Housing	82	1 417	879	1 281	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	294	2 206	685	718	89	2 307	570	677	205	2 162	735	736
Receiving two benefits	2 056	3 648	2 015	2 235	1 583	3 942	2 226	2 472	475	2 667	1 315	1 444
Food and housing	291	2 468	1 836	2 309	166	2 995	2 263	2 883	125	1 770	1 270	1 548
Food and medical	1 737	3 843	2 045	2 222	1 400	4 053	2 222	2 423	338	2 969	1 311	1 386
Housing and medical	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	13	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	786	5 842	3 462	4 126	704	5 901	3 535	4 274	82	5 345	2 838	2 865
Unrelated Individuals												
Total												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	11 148	1 903	700	648	3 653	2 210	870	771	7 495	1 753	618	588
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	2 002	421	390	408	1 549	457	421	443	453	296	284	287
Housing	1 571	1 483	1 434	777	729	1 653	1 726	868	843	1 336	1 181	699
Medical	10 246	1 761	466	506	3 188	1 933	398	470	7 058	1 683	497	522
Receiving one benefit only	8 817	1 567	482	494	2 147	1 511	442	473	6 671	1 584	495	501
Food	597	381	325	368	357	483	401	472	241	229	212	214
Housing	249	979	647	71	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	178	958	581	34
Medical	7 971	1 674	489	517	1 719	1 744	435	486	6 252	1 654	504	525
Receiving two benefits	1 991	2 944	1 285	1 145	1 200	2 856	1 086	1 065	791	3 078	1 587	1 267
Food and housing	56	(B)	(B)	(B)	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	1 008	2 469	773	873	848	2 473	780	883	160	2 446	738	820
Housing and medical	927	3 546	1 850	1 482	314	4 022	1 869	1 611	613	3 303	1 840	1 415
Receiving three benefits	340	4 529	2 940	1 719	306	4 585	3 024	1 709	34	(B)	(B)	(B)
Under 65 Years												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	2 590	1 864	639	470	1 580	1 999	735	575	1 010	1 653	488	304
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	1 341	454	412	437	974	520	468	501	367	278	263	267
Housing	576	1 197	806	72	316	1 374	972	103	259	980	604	35
Medical	1 703	2 074	374	346	1 124	1 974	354	346	579	2 269	414	346
Receiving one benefit only	1 706	1 320	410	311	882	1 225	413	380	824	1 422	406	238
Food	588	378	323	365	349	480	400	469	239	228	210	213
Housing	244	977	646	58	71	(B)	(B)	(B)	174	955	578	16
Medical	873	2 050	402	346	462	1 817	362	345	411	2 313	446	346
Receiving two benefits	739	2 628	920	743	563	2 617	947	791	177	2 663	835	590
Food and housing	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	18	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	553	2 384	824	846	453	2 374	851	866	100	2 426	696	753
Housing and medical	131	4 115	1 224	427	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	58	(B)	(B)	(B)
Receiving three benefits	145	4 371	1 898	944	136	4 471	1 947	956	9	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 Years and Over												
Receiving at least one benefit, total	8 558	1 915	719	702	2 073	2 371	973	920	6 485	1 769	638	632
Noncash benefits totals:												
Food	661	355	345	347	575	352	341	344	86	375	374	373
Housing	995	1 649	1 797	1 185	412	1 867	2 304	1 455	583	1 495	1 438	994
Medical	8 544	1 698	484	538	2 064	1 911	422	538	6 479	1 631	504	538
Receiving one benefit only	7 112	1 626	500	538	1 265	1 711	462	538	5 847	1 607	508	538
Food	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	2	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing	4	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	4	(B)	(B)	(B)
Medical	7 098	1 627	500	538	1 257	1 717	462	538	5 841	1 608	508	538
Receiving two benefits	1 252	3 131	1 501	1 383	637	3 067	1 210	1 307	615	3 197	1 803	1 461
Food and housing	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	1	(B)	(B)	(B)	–	(B)	(B)	(B)
Food and medical	455	2 572	712	906	396	2 585	698	902	60	(B)	(B)	(B)
Housing and medical	795	3 453	1 953	1 655	241	3 864	2 052	1 971	555	3 274	1 910	1 518
Receiving three benefits	195	4 647	3 716	2 296	171	4 676	3 880	2 308	24	(B)	(B)	(B)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Thresholds Based on Income, Cash Transfers, and Noncash Transfers, by Selected Characteristics: 1984

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty before transfers			Poverty after social security benefits				Poverty after all cash transfers			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
FAMILIES											
Total	11 625	18.5	5 435	7 775	12.4	5 498	4 900	7 277	11.6	4 141	4 654
2 persons	5 702	22.5	4 301	2 503	9.9	3 878	4 933	2 283	9.0	3 001	4 799
Under 65 years	2 358	13.6	4 697	1 892	10.9	4 406	3 638	1 785	10.3	3 350	3 343
65 years and over	3 346	41.9	4 021	611	7.6	2 243	5 153	498	6.2	1 751	5 091
3 persons	2 227	15.0	5 241	1 841	12.4	4 978	4 935	1 716	11.6	3 586	4 330
4 persons	1 745	13.2	6 279	1 588	12.0	6 054	4 608	1 516	11.4	4 476	4 061
5 persons	989	16.8	7 084	938	15.9	6 648	(B)	890	15.1	5 039	3 476
6 persons	505	23.2	8 568	475	21.8	8 081	(B)	458	21.0	6 113	(B)
7 persons or more	456	37.2	10 264	430	35.1	9 728	(B)	414	33.8	7 391	(B)
Type of Family											
Married-couple families	6 867	13.6	4 781	3 674	7.3	4 700	5 165	3 488	6.9	3 967	5 053
With related children under 18 years	2 635	10.5	5 901	2 440	9.7	5 502	4 316	2 344	9.4	4 588	3 750
Without related children under 18 years	4 231	16.7	4 083	1 234	4.9	3 114	5 220	1 144	4.5	2 695	5 176
Female householder, no husband present	4 313	42.6	6 532	3 781	37.3	6 338	3 724	3 498	34.5	4 331	3 257
With related children under 18 years	3 475	50.9	7 041	3 298	48.3	6 766	4 243	3 124	45.7	4 541	3 160
Without related children under 18 years	839	25.4	4 424	483	14.7	3 420	3 466	374	11.3	2 575	3 330
Male householder, no wife present	445	20.0	4 892	320	14.3	4 719	3 156	292	13.1	3 944	3 287
With related children under 18 years	240	22.4	5 372	201	18.8	5 264	(B)	194	18.1	4 173	(B)
Without related children under 18 years	205	17.7	4 330	118	10.2	3 788	3 419	98	8.5	3 492	3 554
Recipiency of Benefits											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	1 207	4.0	3 975	1 207	4.0	3 975	(B)	1 207	4.0	3 975	(B)
Cash benefits only	263	15.8	4 170	111	6.7	2 535	4 310	107	6.5	2 544	4 269
Noncash benefits only	2 086	14.3	4 316	2 086	14.3	4 316	(B)	2 086	14.3	4 316	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	8 069	48.9	5 984	4 371	26.5	6 556	4 925	3 877	23.5	4 142	4 668
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS											
Total	10 914	36.1	3 698	6 971	23.0	2 714	2 315	6 609	21.8	2 274	2 217
Under 65 years	5 100	23.7	3 536	4 647	21.6	3 209	2 303	4 486	20.9	2 777	1 967
65 years and over	5 814	66.3	3 840	2 324	26.5	1 726	2 317	2 123	24.2	1 210	2 259
Males	3 630	26.4	3 555	2 692	19.6	2 982	2 538	2 575	18.7	2 611	2 381
Under 65 years	2 413	20.4	3 458	2 259	19.1	3 191	2 515	2 173	18.4	2 844	1 972
65 years and over	1 216	63.0	3 748	433	22.4	1 895	2 542	401	20.8	1 350	2 501
Females	7 285	44.1	3 769	4 279	25.9	2 546	2 246	4 035	24.4	2 058	2 164
Under 65 years	2 687	27.7	3 605	2 388	24.6	3 226	2 194	2 313	23.8	2 714	1 964
65 years and over	4 598	67.3	3 864	1 891	27.7	1 687	2 252	1 722	25.2	1 178	2 190
Recipiency of Benefits											
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	2 779	15.1	3 006	2 779	15.1	3 006	(B)	2 779	15.1	3 006	(B)
Cash benefits only	434	61.2	3 366	178	25.1	2 215	2 508	177	25.0	1 922	2 499
Noncash benefits only	601	49.3	3 470	601	49.3	3 470	(B)	601	49.3	3 470	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	7 100	71.5	4 008	3 413	34.4	2 370	2 302	3 052	30.7	1 391	2 199

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table 4. **Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Thresholds Based on Income, Cash Transfers, and Noncash Transfers, by Selected Characteristics: 1984**—Con.

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1985. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Poverty after both cash and noncash transfers											
	Market value				Recipient value				Poverty budget share			
	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds	Number (thousands)	Poverty rate	Mean deficit	Mean amount in excess of poverty thresholds
FAMILIES												
Total	4 819	7.7	3 240	2 897	6 114	9.8	3 318	961	5 987	9.5	3 265	957
2 persons	1 425	5.6	2 736	3 009	1 851	7.3	2 656	787	1 839	7.3	2 645	776
Under 65 years	1 319	7.6	2 812	2 510	1 590	9.2	2 798	662	1 529	8.8	2 829	902
65 years and over	106	1.3	1 792	3 603	260	3.3	1 792	689	310	3.9	1 736	606
3 persons	1 088	7.3	2 872	2 415	1 409	9.5	2 890	795	1 356	9.2	2 824	935
4 persons	1 048	7.9	3 369	2 626	1 328	10.0	3 462	949	1 266	9.5	3 400	938
5 persons	666	11.3	3 615	2 987	777	13.2	3 853	1 099	773	13.1	3 820	1 107
6 persons	303	13.9	4 154	3 697	377	17.3	4 633	2 078	378	17.4	4 507	1 490
7 persons or more	290	23.6	4 818	4 408	372	30.4	5 269	(B)	375	30.6	5 040	(B)
Type of Family												
Married-couple families	2 452	4.9	3 671	3 294	2 916	5.6	3 630	886	2 955	5.9	3 554	805
With related children under 18 years	1 791	7.2	3 853	2 821	2 054	8.2	3 936	978	2 043	8.2	3 882	981
Without related children under 18 years	661	2.6	3 179	3 834	862	3.4	2 900	791	912	3.6	2 820	578
Female householder, no husband present	2 158	21.3	2 715	2 620	2 941	29.0	2 993	1 047	2 782	27.5	2 934	1 082
With related children under 18 years	1 962	28.7	2 788	2 512	2 653	38.8	3 096	1 073	2 492	36.5	3 036	1 104
Without related children under 18 years	196	5.9	1 978	3 328	288	8.7	2 040	908	290	8.8	2 060	918
Male householder, no wife present	209	9.4	3 612	2 402	257	11.5	3 508	(B)	251	11.2	3 518	(B)
With related children under 18 years	135	12.6	3 638	(B)	170	15.9	3 510	(B)	162	15.1	3 551	(B)
Without related children under 18 years	74	6.4	(B)	(B)	87	7.5	3 505	(B)	89	7.7	3 459	(B)
Recipiency of Benefits												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	1 207	4.0	3 975	(B)	1 207	4.0	3 975	(B)	1 207	4.0	3 975	(B)
Cash benefits only	107	6.5	2 544	(B)	107	6.5	2 544	(B)	107	6.5	2 544	(B)
Noncash benefits only	1 713	11.7	3 848	1 251	1 811	12.4	3 935	746	1 777	12.2	3 909	930
Both cash and noncash benefits	1 792	10.9	2 206	3 191	2 990	18.1	2 707	1 028	2 896	17.5	2 600	966
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS												
Total	4 180	13.8	2 675	3 021	5 508	18.2	2 310	1 087	5 596	18.5	2 314	724
Under 65 years	3 789	17.6	2 807	2 975	4 264	19.8	2 664	682	4 366	20.3	2 656	379
65 years and over	390	4.5	1 391	3 040	1 244	14.2	1 097	1 189	1 230	14.0	1 099	770
Males	2 019	14.7	2 801	3 003	2 355	17.1	2 593	1 038	2 389	17.4	2 580	660
Under 65 years	1 936	16.4	2 835	3 007	2 098	17.8	2 751	654	2 135	18.1	2 733	(B)
65 years and over	83	4.3	2 007	2 999	257	13.3	1 305	1 238	255	13.2	1 298	742
Females	2 161	13.1	2 556	3 027	3 153	19.1	2 099	1 099	3 206	19.4	2 115	738
Under 65 years	1 853	19.1	2 777	2 958	2 166	22.3	2 580	697	2 231	23.0	2 582	393
65 years and over	308	4.5	1 226	3 049	987	14.5	1 044	1 180	975	14.3	1 047	776
Recipiency of Benefits												
Neither cash nor noncash benefits	2 779	15.1	3 006	(B)	2 779	15.1	3 006	(B)	2 779	15.1	3 006	(B)
Cash benefits only	177	25.0	1 922	(B)	177	25.0	1 922	(B)	177	25.0	1 922	(B)
Noncash benefits only	514	42.2	2 983	1 315	568	46.6	3 157	(B)	580	47.6	3 131	(B)
Both cash and noncash benefits	709	7.1	1 339	3 084	1 984	20.0	1 127	1 106	2 059	20.7	1 182	730

AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix A. U.S. Senate Statement, "Data Collection and Poverty Level"

Official poverty statistics published by the Bureau of the Census currently ignore billions of dollars of Government in-kind benefits, such as food stamps, public housing rental subsidies, and medical care. The Congresssional Budget Office has estimated that including in-kind benefits in the income statistics would cause the number of people in poverty to decline to about 9 million as compared to official statistics showing nearly 25 million people in poverty. The official statistics show no significant reduction in recent years in the incidence of poverty, although in-kind benefit programs have expanded greatly. The Committee considers it essential that official poverty statistics reflect, at the earliest possible date, the effects of in-kind benefits. Without such information, Congress and the Executive Branch cannot be certain that Government transfer programs are properly targeted.

The Census Bureau has recognized the need for better data on in-kind benefits. The most recent March Current Population Survey has collected data on some types of in-kind program benefits. In addition, Census has under way an experimental survey—known as the Survey of Income and Program Participation—which collects more extensive data. However, Census has not yet published the data collected thus far and has no current plans for integrating such data with cash income data now reported routinely.

The Committee has inscribed language in the bill directing the Secretary of Commerce to expedite the program of collecting, through surveys, data on benefits received and data on participation in federally funded, in-kind benefit programs. Programs on which data are to be reported include, but are not necessarily limited to, food stamps, Medicaid, Medicare and subsidies in areas such as housing, nutrition, child care, and transportation. The Secretary of Commerce is further directed to continue research and testing of techniques for assigning monetary values to in-kind benefits and for calculating the impact of such benefits on income and poverty estimates. The Secretary of Commerce is also directed to include in survey reports, beginning no later than October 1, 1981, appropriate summaries of data on in-kind benefits and estimates of the effect of in-kind benefits on the number of families and individuals below the poverty level.

Department of State, Justice, and Commerce, The Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1981. U.S. Senate, 96th Congress, 2nd Session. September 16, 1980: 33-34.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix B. Description of Noncash Valuation Techniques

This appendix contains descriptions of the procedures used to develop and assign values to each of the five types of noncash benefits valued in this study. These benefits are (1) food stamps, (2) school lunches, (3) public or other subsidized rental housing, (4) Medicaid, and (5) Medicare. The first section describes procedures for the market value approach; the second, procedures for the recipient or cash equivalent approach; and the third, procedures for the poverty budget share approach.

MARKET VALUE

The market value concept values the noncash benefit at the cost of the specific goods or services in the private market place. The procedures used to assign market values to noncash benefits require the identification of analogous goods or services in the private market place and estimation of the cost of the goods or services. Because it is sometimes difficult to find and value goods or services in the private market place that are precisely the same as those provided by the noncash benefit program, various assumptions and compromises were made in the estimation process. Details of the market value estimation process are contained in the following subsections for each noncash benefit.

Food stamps. Valuing food stamps was the simplest and most straightforward of the market value procedures. The market value assigned was the annual face value as reported in the survey; i.e., the face value is equal to the purchasing power of the food stamps in the market place.

School lunches. All children eating lunches prepared in schools that participate in the National School Lunch Program receive a subsidy or benefit because the price paid by the student is less than the cost of the meal. The value of the benefit varies depending on how much the student pays for the lunch. In the case of school lunches, it is difficult to identify the analogous good in the private market place since such a large proportion of schools participate in the program. It was decided, therefore, to assign market values that were equal to the amount of money and value of commodities contributed by the Department of Agriculture and State governments (excluding contributions directly from student payments for lunches).

Data from the Department of Agriculture allowed the calculation of the amount of contributions per meal served. These contributions differ for each of the three categories of lunches: (1) paid (full price), (2) reduced price, and (3) free. Table B-1 shows the total contributions per meal by type of lunch for 1979 to 1984. These figures were multiplied by 167 days to obtain an annual estimate per child. This assumes an average school year of 180 days and 93 percent attendance. These amounts were multiplied by the number of children in each family reporting that they usually ate a hot lunch offered at school.

Public and other subsidized rental housing. The noncash benefit for public or other subsidized rental housing was defined as the difference between the market rent of the housing unit and the subsidized or lower rent paid by the participant. The market value of the benefit is equal to this difference. Data on the market rent of public housing units are not readily available. Since these data are the key to estimating market values, procedures were developed to estimate market rents.

The market rent estimation procedure was based on survey data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey (AHS) national samples conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The AHS was chosen for several reasons. First, it collected rela-

Table B-1. Contributions per Meal and Annual Market Value Subsidies for National School Lunch Program, by Cost Status of Lunch: 1979-84

(Figures in 1984 dollars)

Cost status of lunch	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual	Per meal	Annual
Full price.....	.44	74.07	.43	71.56	.37	61.02	.25	41.33	.25	41.28	.25	41.75
Reduced price..	1.20	200.70	1.20	199.95	1.13	188.79	.90	150.94	.93	154.82	.95	158.65
Free.....	1.49	248.49	1.45	242.04	1.36	226.93	1.33	222.82	1.34	223.62	1.35	225.45

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

tively current data on monthly amounts paid for rent and utilities. Second, it allowed identification of public or other subsidized housing units. Third, the AHS had a relatively large sample size, about 60,000 households. Finally, the survey can provide data needed for future updates.

The first step in the market rent estimation procedure was development of a method to "statistically" match public and private market rental units with similar housing characteristics. In this process, each sample public or subsidized housing unit was matched to two nonsubsidized units with similar housing unit characteristics. The average market rent for two matching private market units was assigned as the market rent for each matching public or other subsidized rental unit. The average market rent for two nonsubsidized units was assigned rather than a rental amount from only one unit in order to help stabilize the estimated market rents.

Once the assignment of a market rent had been made to each public or subsidized rental housing unit on the 1979 and 1981 AHS sample files, tabulations of average market rents and average subsidized rents paid were made. An examination of these data indicated that the data for both years should be combined in order to provide larger sample sizes and thus more stable estimates for the market and subsidized rents.

The tabulation and combination of the market rent and subsidized rent data for 1979 and 1981 were followed by the calculation of average market values for the rent subsidy. These averages were simply the difference between the average simulated market rents and the average reported subsidized rents paid. Tables B-2, B-3, and B-4 show the average market rents, average subsidized rents, and average market value subsidies used in the assignment of market values for public housing. The values in these tables are averages derived by combining the 1979 and 1981 data. The averages were replaced by rent-to-income ratios for purposes of making the actual calculation.

Market value estimates for public housing described here differ somewhat from those used in the original Technical Paper 50 work because slightly different procedures were used. The original work covering 1979 used data from the 1979 AHS; however, valuation techniques based on hedonic regression procedures yielded lower estimates of market rent for the public housing units and thus lower market values for the noncash housing benefit.

The rent-to-income ratios used in the assignment of the market value subsidy were held constant for all years. This meant that the market value subsidy for public housing was fixed as a function of income level based on the combined 1979 and 1981 data. This procedure yielded market value subsidies that changed only slightly over the period.

Table B-2. Mean Annual Market Rent for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	2,675	3,211	3,597	2,884	3,841	2,388	2,344	2,648
Two persons or more	3,049	3,208	3,158	3,728	3,472	3,604	3,627	5,068
Householder under 65 years in--								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	2,894	3,203	3,583	3,432	3,995	4,009	3,822	3,924
Three persons	3,316	3,268	3,539	3,612	3,723	4,364	4,355	4,570
Four persons	3,450	3,470	3,680	4,047	3,858	3,623	4,313	3,922
Five persons	4,264	3,533	3,962	3,590	4,155	4,194	4,578	3,642
Six persons	3,924	3,699	4,004	3,388	3,001	4,313	3,764	5,129
Seven persons or more	4,025	3,009	4,720	3,110	4,809	3,685	4,290	5,880
Other family households:								
Two persons	3,185	3,500	3,297	3,831	3,831	4,424	4,418	4,284
Three persons	3,305	3,478	4,190	3,882	3,528	3,726	3,534	4,068
Four persons	3,386	3,450	3,691	4,319	4,527	4,192	6,994	4,498
Five persons	3,325	3,481	3,321	3,933	3,388	4,908	4,481	4,020
Six persons	3,111	3,298	4,381	4,122	5,658	4,826	3,389	3,414
Seven persons or more	3,341	3,712	4,980	3,994	5,278	5,748	4,294	2,646
Nonfamily households:								
One person	2,678	3,073	3,312	3,323	3,262	3,011	6,468	4,824
Two persons	3,489	4,378	4,183	4,440	3,498	3,407	9,120	3,490
Three persons or more	5,670	5,082	5,005	4,624	3,648	4,122	2,322	3,594

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-3. Mean Annual Subsidized Rent for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Surveys)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	1,058	1,541	2,217	1,942	3,145	1,632	1,631	1,885
Two persons or more	1,290	1,518	2,066	2,172	2,102	2,232	3,032	3,171
Householder under 65 years in--								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	1,454	1,990	2,249	2,428	2,285	3,013	2,953	3,092
Three persons	2,111	1,933	2,433	2,549	2,869	2,984	3,333	2,928
Four persons	1,794	1,849	2,256	2,481	2,451	2,976	3,607	2,799
Five persons	1,945	1,859	2,081	2,243	2,469	2,642	3,358	2,538
Six persons	1,696	1,852	2,203	2,335	1,947	3,224	2,423	3,792
Seven persons or more	1,492	1,652	1,959	1,976	3,691	2,242	2,493	3,553
Other family households:								
Two persons	1,482	1,552	2,119	2,688	2,749	2,912	2,933	3,332
Three persons	1,344	1,863	2,150	2,265	2,394	3,157	2,331	2,297
Four persons	1,434	1,976	2,055	3,141	3,703	2,289	2,493	1,845
Five persons	1,352	1,903	1,869	2,832	1,728	2,400	2,756	3,494
Six persons	1,387	1,494	1,541	1,908	3,324	2,665	1,591	2,375
Seven persons or more	1,264	1,763	2,007	1,595	1,746	2,616	2,006	1,380
Nonfamily households:								
One person	1,232	1,618	2,237	2,286	2,620	2,219	5,784	3,142
Two persons	1,585	2,900	2,590	2,424	2,304	2,482	3,204	3,011
Three persons or more	2,820	1,464	1,794	2,239	2,808	3,480	708	2,640

Table B-4. Mean Annual Market Value of Housing Subsidies for Public or Other Subsidized Housing Units, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Surveys)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	1,617	1,670	1,380	942	696	756	713	763
Two persons or more	1,760	1,690	1,092	1,556	1,370	1,371	595	1,897
Householder under 65 years in--								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	1,440	1,213	1,334	1,003	1,711	996	869	832
Three persons	1,205	1,335	1,106	1,063	853	1,380	1,023	1,642
Four persons	1,656	1,621	1,424	1,567	1,406	647	707	1,123
Five persons	2,318	1,675	1,881	1,347	1,686	1,553	1,220	1,105
Six persons	2,228	1,847	1,800	1,053	1,054	1,089	1,341	1,337
Seven persons or more	2,532	1,357	2,761	1,134	1,117	1,444	1,796	2,327
Other family households:								
Two persons	1,703	1,948	1,178	1,144	1,082	1,512	1,485	953
Three persons	1,961	1,615	2,040	1,618	1,134	569	1,203	1,771
Four persons	1,952	1,474	1,635	1,177	824	1,903	4,501	2,653
Five persons	1,972	1,578	1,452	1,101	1,660	2,508	1,706	526
Six persons	1,724	1,804	2,840	2,214	2,334	2,161	1,798	1,039
Seven persons or more	2,077	1,950	2,973	2,399	3,531	3,132	2,288	1,266
Nonfamily households:								
One person	1,446	1,455	1,074	1,037	642	792	684	1,683
Two persons	1,903	1,478	1,593	2,016	1,194	925	5,916	479
Three persons or more	2,850	3,618	3,211	2,385	840	642	1,614	954

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Medicare and Medicaid. Procedures used to assign the market value of Medicare and Medicaid coverage are based on an insurance value concept. A major problem in the assignment of market values is the identification of a comparable good in the private market and estimation of the cost of the comparable good. The comparable private market, in the case of Medicare and Medicaid, would be nonprofit insurance companies charging premium amounts that cover the cost of benefits and overhead.

In the absence of a similar private market, the market values of Medicare and Medicaid were determined using program data covering the total amount of medical vendor payments and numbers of persons covered or enrolled in the program, including those covered but not receiving medical care benefits from the program.

The market values for Medicare are shown in table B-5 for 1979 and 1984. These values were obtained by dividing medical benefits paid by the number of enrollees. All calculations of market value were made separately by State and risk class. As can be seen in the table, the Medicare risk classes were the aged (persons over age 65) and the disabled. Supplemental medical insurance (SMI) premiums were assumed to be paid by all enrollees and were, therefore, deducted in the market value calculation process. These amounts of SMI premiums *have not* been deducted from the values shown in table B-5. The data in these tables include expenditures for the institutionalized population. The market values based on vendor payments that exclude institutional expenditures were estimated to be about 2 percent lower in all States even though this factor differed slightly from State to State. Unlike the earlier study, no adjustment was made to the average value to account for small amounts of program administrative costs. All of the data used in the estimation of the market value of Medicare are available from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Department of Health and Human Services.

The market values for Medicaid are shown in tables B-6 and B-7 for 1979 and B-8 and B-9 for 1984. Separate market values based on inclusion and exclusion of institutional expenditures have been provided to illustrate the large differences in market values resulting from the exclusion or inclusion of benefits paid on behalf of institutionalized individuals. Four risk classes were defined for estimating the market value of Medicaid. These were aged, blind or disabled, dependent children under age 21, and adults aged 21 to 64. The calculations for the child and adult risk classes were restricted to expenditures and recipients in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) units. Calculations excluded the "other title XIX" recipients and benefits as shown in the annual HCFA tabulation.

The computation of market values for Medicaid was *not* made based on the "ever enrolled" population. Estimating ever enrolled populations within risk class and State for Medicaid is difficult. There are no administrative or survey data available that can be used to develop accurate ever enrolled figures and the figures on those receiving benefits are weak for some States, often requiring revision. An examination of estimates of market value based on recipients of Medicaid benefits with market value estimates based on the ever enrolled figures derived for the original Technical Paper 50 study covering 1979 showed relatively small differences for most States, but large differences for a few States. These apparent problems were traced to major revisions to the HCFA Medicaid data following completion of the original valuation work. Considering the relatively small differences for most States, the problems in obtaining an adequate ever enrolled estimate, and the major revisions made to the 1979 Medicaid data, it was decided to compute the market values for Medicaid based on estimated recipient counts readily available from HCFA. Use of this procedure may overstate the value somewhat but provides a more consistent and stable data base for the examination of the effect of noncash benefits on *changes* in poverty levels during the 1979 to 1984 period. Administrative costs were also excluded in the calculation of Medicaid benefits.

RECIPIENT OR CASH EQUIVALENT VALUE

The recipient or cash equivalent concept attempts to assign a value to the noncash benefit that would make the recipient feel just as well off as the noncash benefit itself. This concept reflects the value the recipient places on the benefit. The recipient or cash equivalent concept assures that the value assigned never exceeds the market value and is, in most cases, less than the market value.

Two procedures have been used by researchers to estimate recipient values. These are the utility function approach and the normal expenditures approach. Both of these approaches have advantages and disadvantages. The major problem in either case, however, is a lack of data needed to adequately estimate recipient value accurately. A more detailed discussion of the recipient value concept and problems of estimation is contained in Technical Paper 50.

The normal expenditure approach was used to estimate recipient values in this study. The first step in this technique is to obtain expenditure data for households purchasing the good or service in the private market. In this valuation effort, the general procedure was to tabulate an average annual household expenditure matrix defined by a set of cross-classifying variables. The next step was comparison of the previously assigned market value of the noncash benefit to the average (normal) expenditure in the appropriate cell of this matrix. The recipient value assigned was equal to the average value in the matrix unless this value is greater than the market value. In this situation, the recipient value is constrained, making it equal to the market value.

Food stamps. The recipient or cash equivalent values for food stamps were based on data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) diary sample. The CES is conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Since this survey has a relatively small sample size, it was necessary to combine expenditure data for 1980, 1981, and 1982 in order to improve the stability of the normal expenditure matrix. Table B-10 shows the figures used in the assignment of recipient value for food stamps. These figures include both food consumed at home and away from home. In practice, the average subsidy amounts were replaced by subsidy-to-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-5. Annual Market Value for Medicare, by State and Risk Class: 1979 and 1984

(Figures in 1984 dollars)

State	1979 risk class		1984 risk class	
	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled
United States	1,329	1,670	1,672	2,120
Alabama	1,098	1,890	1,440	1,796
Alaska	1,524	2,413	1,602	2,489
Arizona	1,244	1,942	1,621	1,998
Arkansas	987	1,693	1,043	1,450
California	1,727	2,652	2,267	2,779
Colorado	1,281	2,039	1,592	1,880
Connecticut	1,391	2,051	1,967	2,368
Delaware	1,337	1,962	1,775	1,845
District of Columbia	1,959	3,301	3,032	3,998
Florida	1,417	2,364	1,761	2,295
Georgia	1,010	1,699	1,417	1,844
Hawaii	1,289	1,826	1,885	2,560
Idaho	977	1,547	1,035	1,496
Illinois	1,528	2,397	2,139	2,643
Indiana	1,146	1,928	1,597	1,912
Iowa	1,108	1,815	1,498	1,675
Kansas	1,285	2,111	1,976	1,874
Kentucky	944	1,633	1,086	1,473
Louisiana	1,069	1,804	1,185	1,724
Maine	1,212	1,952	1,464	1,641
Maryland	1,574	2,454	2,088	2,535
Massachusetts	1,663	2,530	1,768	2,311
Michigan	1,611	2,537	2,034	2,175
Minnesota	1,211	1,877	1,793	1,797
Mississippi	1,006	1,694	1,118	1,775
Missouri	1,302	2,154	1,474	1,978
Montana	1,027	1,699	1,201	1,253
Nebraska	1,122	1,734	1,654	1,678
Nevada	1,598	2,672	2,120	2,180
New Hampshire	1,122	1,869	1,561	1,657
New Jersey	1,365	2,217	1,875	2,740
New Mexico	1,099	1,820	1,146	1,465
New York	1,470	2,325	1,719	2,299
North Carolina	962	1,574	1,342	1,623
North Dakota	1,246	2,165	1,427	2,182
Ohio	1,269	2,147	1,635	1,818
Oklahoma	1,133	1,892	1,213	1,742
Oregon	1,209	1,953	1,377	1,733
Pennsylvania	1,378	2,325	1,786	2,462
Rhode Island	1,498	2,171	1,682	1,672
South Carolina	866	1,583	1,290	1,571
South Dakota	1,012	1,809	1,392	1,276
Tennessee	1,043	1,782	1,334	1,761
Texas	1,241	2,086	1,498	2,462
Utah	1,010	1,527	1,281	1,742
Vermont	1,122	1,806	1,396	1,563
Virginia	1,129	1,804	1,492	2,009
Washington	1,115	1,749	1,315	1,853
West Virginia	996	1,759	1,011	1,351
Wisconsin	1,212	1,972	1,550	1,788
Wyoming	1,035	1,822	1,208	1,653

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-6. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Including Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1979

(Figures in 1984 dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	2,999	3,671	1,006	477
Alabama	1,694	1,604	830	328
Alaska	6,445	5,914	1,029	418
Arizona	2,999	3,671	1,006	477
Arkansas	1,952	2,407	727	338
California	1,939	2,185	963	475
Colorado	2,865	5,511	916	341
Connecticut	6,233	4,402	1,025	515
Delaware	5,114	3,698	806	358
District of Columbia	2,828	4,993	1,365	731
Florida	1,908	1,742	763	388
Georgia	2,129	2,506	926	371
Hawaii	3,754	3,492	912	402
Idaho	3,766	4,443	814	411
Illinois	3,775	4,253	1,095	497
Indiana	5,697	5,946	1,049	424
Iowa	3,889	5,029	997	462
Kansas	3,593	5,459	894	346
Kentucky	1,681	1,855	647	289
Louisiana	2,011	2,643	737	331
Maine	3,130	1,703	645	329
Maryland	3,628	2,451	1,022	545
Massachusetts	1,938	4,616	1,168	525
Michigan	3,985	5,020	1,372	522
Minnesota	5,638	6,324	933	399
Mississippi	1,328	1,666	575	268
Missouri	1,877	2,219	747	311
Montana	4,500	3,902	967	386
Nebraska	3,997	4,957	944	439
Nevada	3,864	5,063	973	409
New Hampshire	5,504	3,925	790	439
New Jersey	5,644	3,771	934	574
New Mexico	1,893	2,385	787	333
New York	5,282	8,589	1,547	788
North Carolina	2,231	2,712	783	326
North Dakota	4,754	3,844	1,161	548
Ohio	4,150	3,575	893	368
Oklahoma	2,886	4,345	551	399
Oregon	3,685	4,206	584	230
Pennsylvania	4,672	3,406	738	355
Rhode Island	3,115	2,989	727	345
South Carolina	2,240	1,756	760	246
South Dakota	4,171	5,235	850	379
Tennessee	2,281	2,244	864	434
Texas	2,680	3,743	1,113	382
Utah	3,831	5,152	947	608
Vermont	3,673	3,925	780	412
Virginia	2,999	2,994	916	406
Washington	3,250	4,808	907	401
West Virginia	1,274	1,274	1,274	1,274
Wisconsin	5,027	5,063	824	422
Wyoming	4,974	3,150	780	280

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-7. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Including Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1984

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	4,037	4,124	859	430
Alabama	1,696	2,116	720	308
Alaska	7,604	10,422	1,272	666
Arizona	4,037	4,124	859	430
Arkansas	2,303	3,068	795	425
California	1,653	2,535	722	384
Colorado	3,013	5,402	829	364
Connecticut	7,828	6,736	1,073	512
Delaware	5,253	4,421	758	389
District of Columbia	7,075	4,217	597	315
Florida	2,810	2,765	585	281
Georgia	2,265	2,758	1,013	404
Hawaii	4,792	3,741	890	378
Idaho	4,759	5,212	890	398
Illinois	3,561	4,085	860	427
Indiana	6,109	6,348	1,270	522
Iowa	3,594	5,080	856	447
Kansas	2,458	3,436	558	317
Kentucky	2,269	2,108	591	287
Louisiana	2,615	4,310	1,030	450
Maine	4,766	3,911	820	376
Maryland	5,353	2,877	1,100	590
Massachusetts	4,610	5,325	1,118	597
Michigan	4,301	4,391	954	368
Minnesota	7,579	10,682	896	430
Mississippi	1,906	1,737	754	338
Missouri	3,267	3,160	733	418
Montana	3,722	2,505	901	301
Nebraska	4,246	5,303	832	468
Nevada	3,853	5,981	977	523
New Hampshire	6,564	5,596	539	281
New Jersey	5,999	4,897	1,045	439
New Mexico	2,976	3,650	1,072	422
New York	8,921	7,214	986	610
North Carolina	3,783	4,443	902	429
North Dakota	5,964	6,469	923	646
Ohio	5,264	5,140	962	467
Oklahoma	3,014	3,675	1,002	692
Oregon	3,894	4,892	936	338
Pennsylvania	5,446	4,864	733	361
Rhode Island	5,291	5,398	681	321
South Carolina	2,310	2,231	540	172
South Dakota	4,894	7,007	954	527
Tennessee	2,656	2,561	1,036	607
Texas	2,687	4,585	1,112	419
Utah	3,792	6,261	858	374
Vermont	4,485	5,193	812	372
Virginia	4,003	3,724	822	337
Washington	3,848	4,734	885	442
West Virginia	2,383	1,215	467	216
Wisconsin	5,087	5,189	734	427
Wyoming	4,967	3,856	926	429

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-8. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Excluding Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1979

(Figures in 1984 dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	597	1,813	995	449
Alabama	429	1,129	830	328
Alaska	695	1,587	1,025	388
Arizona	597	1,813	995	449
Arkansas	451	995	727	336
California	658	1,701	963	472
Colorado	474	1,503	913	312
Connecticut	781	1,932	993	468
Delaware	588	1,713	806	358
District of Columbia	1,803	3,662	1,364	705
Florida	635	1,379	763	388
Georgia	531	1,461	926	371
Hawaii	711	1,617	910	401
Idaho	584	1,551	814	411
Illinois	761	2,189	1,092	494
Indiana	793	2,251	1,045	401
Iowa	675	1,491	987	462
Kansas	529	1,221	892	329
Kentucky	319	1,065	645	286
Louisiana	602	1,052	737	328
Maine	402	1,171	644	328
Maryland	675	1,895	1,019	545
Massachusetts	248	2,169	1,159	507
Michigan	610	2,530	1,345	455
Minnesota	757	1,832	927	395
Mississippi	475	1,115	574	258
Missouri	479	1,224	747	311
Montana	627	2,018	963	385
Nebraska	704	1,724	940	415
Nevada	654	2,809	973	402
New Hampshire	671	2,003	790	431
New Jersey	703	1,902	934	451
New Mexico	495	1,560	786	332
New York	740	3,648	1,508	705
North Carolina	607	1,618	781	322
North Dakota	601	2,252	1,161	548
Ohio	630	1,617	893	365
Oklahoma	664	1,182	541	384
Oregon	522	1,042	584	230
Pennsylvania	448	1,274	697	322
Rhode Island	1,113	1,382	727	345
South Carolina	368	950	753	246
South Dakota	451	1,282	850	379
Tennessee	514	1,219	863	424
Texas	568	1,468	1,113	382
Utah	514	1,425	943	446
Vermont	592	1,847	756	375
Virginia	754	1,607	913	372
Washington	685	1,943	906	401
West Virginia	456	1,025	1,272	1,268
Wisconsin	887	1,920	810	395
Wyoming	356	1,465	778	255

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-9. Annual Market Values for Medicaid Excluding Institutional Expenditures, by State and Risk Class: 1984

(Figures in dollars)

State	Age 65 and over	Blind and disabled	Age 21-64, nondisabled	Age less than 21, nondisabled
United States	1,016	2,550	851	417
Alabama	458	1,016	720	308
Alaska	2,589	3,834	1,236	659
Arizona	1,016	2,550	851	417
Arkansas	745	1,283	795	423
California	520	1,928	721	382
Colorado	727	2,524	799	347
Connecticut	1,102	5,271	1,066	504
Delaware	642	1,855	758	389
District of Columbia	1,324	2,638	594	305
Florida	742	1,507	585	281
Georgia	794	1,452	856	346
Hawaii	837	2,602	889	378
Idaho	490	1,788	890	398
Illinois	856	4,204	962	469
Indiana	905	3,181	1,270	518
Iowa	650	1,716	856	435
Kansas	469	2,020	558	305
Kentucky	396	1,634	590	272
Louisiana	890	1,812	1,029	440
Maine	760	1,918	792	343
Maryland	997	2,563	1,078	589
Massachusetts	1,702	3,647	1,117	596
Michigan	835	3,477	952	327
Minnesota	915	4,249	935	436
Mississippi	603	1,057	754	338
Missouri	648	1,532	732	411
Montana	492	1,442	900	300
Nebraska	828	3,538	831	460
Nevada	622	3,671	977	523
New Hampshire	579	3,161	537	281
New Jersey	1,019	2,439	1,045	439
New Mexico	724	2,184	1,068	422
New York	2,789	5,652	980	580
North Carolina	899	3,169	900	422
North Dakota	555	3,801	1,088	595
Ohio	1,204	2,538	962	465
Oklahoma	970	1,758	885	578
Oregon	830	1,493	828	338
Pennsylvania	552	2,228	677	343
Rhode Island	1,859	2,055	681	321
South Carolina	462	960	540	172
South Dakota	681	3,436	954	527
Tennessee	552	1,384	1,034	527
Texas	902	1,790	1,111	419
Utah	605	1,939	855	365
Vermont	831	3,157	788	367
Virginia	922	1,965	820	335
Washington	677	1,993	884	440
West Virginia	417	871	467	216
Wisconsin	823	1,828	725	390
Wyoming	334	2,675	926	429

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-10. Mean Annual Normal Expenditures for Food, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from 1980, 1981, and 1982 Current Expenditure Survey Monthly Diaries)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	1,015	1,328	1,464	1,683	1,394	1,676	2,370	2,293
Two persons or more	1,414	1,806	2,143	2,536	2,556	2,383	2,810	3,577
Householder under 65 years in—								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	648	1,916	2,103	2,465	2,369	2,842	2,921	3,293
Three persons	344	2,683	2,308	2,395	2,612	3,036	2,912	3,716
Four persons	621	2,774	2,521	2,902	2,791	3,278	3,334	4,352
Five persons	931	2,159	3,119	3,091	3,299	2,778	4,319	4,864
Six persons	1,000	2,188	2,517	3,582	3,710	4,226	4,058	5,303
Seven persons or more	1,250	2,938	3,914	4,642	4,291	5,191	4,563	5,570
Other family households:								
Two persons	991	1,472	1,769	1,782	2,539	2,732	2,468	2,938
Three persons	1,404	2,177	1,719	2,329	2,958	3,250	3,272	3,546
Four persons	1,125	2,203	2,009	2,958	3,491	2,913	2,316	4,772
Five persons	931	2,159	3,119	3,091	3,299	2,778	4,319	4,864
Six persons	1,000	2,188	2,517	3,582	3,710	4,226	4,058	5,303
Seven persons or more	1,250	2,938	3,914	4,642	4,291	5,191	4,563	5,570
Nonfamily households:								
One person	714	1,123	1,303	1,600	1,637	1,782	2,123	2,626
Two persons or more	999	1,799	2,265	2,386	2,097	2,052	2,339	3,561

income ratios in order to compute recipient values. These ratios are shown in table B-11 and were used in the estimation process throughout the 1979-84 period.

Since food stamps may have been received for a specified number of months during the year, the calculation of recipient value should be based only on the months during which the stamps were received. Data collected in the March CPS on the number of months received were used to account for these part-year recipients. This was accomplished by transforming the average annual normal food expenditures and market value of food stamps to average monthly figures. In these cases, if the average monthly normal expenditure was less than the average monthly food stamp amount, the annual recipient value was made equal to the average monthly normal expenditure multiplied by the number of months in which food stamps were received. If the monthly normal expenditure was greater than the market value, the annual recipient value equaled the annual market value of food stamps.

School lunches. Estimating normal expenditures for school lunches is difficult since virtually all school children eating lunches prepared at school are participating in the program; i.e., there is no private market from which to estimate normal expenditures. Given this problem and the relatively small size of the benefits, a decision was made to assign recipient values to school lunch benefits that were equal to the market value of these benefits.

Public or other subsidized rental housing. Estimates of recipient value for public housing tenants were based on data from the 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey as were the estimates of market value. The first step in the procedure was tabulation of average or normal annual rental expenditures in the private market place—in this case, rental units in nonpublic housing. Data for 1979 and 1981 were combined to increase the sample size in order to stabilize the average rental amounts. The normal expenditure estimates tabulated for the recipient value calculations are shown in table B-12.

The second step, calculation of recipient value for public housing, is somewhat more complicated than for food stamps because the recipients pay a reduced price rather than obtaining the goods at no cost. First, the market rent established as part of the market value procedures (table B-2) was compared to the appropriate normal expenditures figure in table B-12. If the market rent figure was less than the normal expenditure, the recipient value was assigned to be equal to the market value of the benefit. If the market rent figure was greater than the normal expenditure, the recipient value was determined as the difference between the normal expenditure and the subsidized rental payment (table B-4). In practice, the average figures shown

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-11. Annual Food Expenditure-to-Income Ratios, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Combined data from 1980, 1981, and 1982 Current Expenditure Survey Monthly Diaries)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	.286	.221	.170	.149	.102	.102	.128	.074
Two persons or more	.399	.284	.244	.228	.186	.148	.151	.103
Householder under 65 years in--								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	.480	.286	.237	.222	.172	.177	.156	.093
Three persons	.391	.411	.274	.215	.190	.188	.155	.107
Four persons	.409	.419	.282	.256	.204	.202	.179	.123
Five persons	.378	.332	.365	.270	.241	.172	.232	.138
Six persons	.400	.350	.274	.327	.270	.262	.216	.142
Seven persons or more	.500	.470	.435	.417	.312	.315	.239	.160
Other family households:								
Two persons	.342	.244	.203	.160	.184	.170	.132	.098
Three persons	.490	.344	.200	.210	.213	.203	.176	.119
Four persons	.450	.374	.225	.263	.255	.179	.121	.147
Five persons	.378	.332	.365	.270	.241	.172	.232	.138
Six persons	.400	.350	.274	.327	.270	.262	.216	.142
Seven persons or more	.500	.470	.435	.417	.312	.315	.239	.160
Nonfamily households:								
One person	.266	.183	.152	.144	.120	.112	.115	.088
Two persons or more	.340	.280	.252	.209	.150	.126	.129	.103

Table B-12. Mean Annual Normal Expenditures for Rental Units in Nonsubsidized Housing, by Total Household Money Income and Size of Family Unit

(Figures in dollars. Combined data from 1979 and 1981 Annual Housing Survey)

Size of family unit	Total household money income							
	Less than $5,000	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $17,499	$17,500 to $19,999	$20,000 or more
Householder 65 years and over:								
One person	2,092	2,702	3,002	3,073	3,583	4,023	3,439	3,915
Two persons or more	2,396	2,805	3,223	3,546	3,356	3,090	3,798	4,674
Householder under 65 years in--								
Married-couple family households:								
Two persons	2,680	2,821	2,864	3,181	3,140	3,165	3,316	4,441
Three persons	2,836	2,846	2,889	3,134	3,284	3,502	3,574	4,495
Four persons	3,115	3,042	3,247	3,207	3,422	3,387	3,647	4,789
Five persons	2,829	2,852	3,118	3,498	3,513	3,567	3,500	4,864
Six persons	3,799	2,973	2,927	3,201	3,618	2,806	4,024	4,106
Seven persons or more	3,307	2,094	2,965	3,405	3,511	3,870	4,161	4,701
Other family households:								
Two persons	2,721	3,032	2,991	3,197	3,479	3,574	3,733	4,485
Three persons	2,819	2,930	3,317	3,274	3,572	3,520	3,515	4,759
Four persons	2,971	3,027	3,324	3,680	3,209	3,873	3,514	4,678
Five persons	2,773	3,414	3,616	3,214	3,065	3,803	4,046	4,163
Six persons	2,614	3,346	3,358	3,042	3,566	2,498	3,468	4,188
Seven persons or more	3,209	3,204	3,204	3,467	3,332	2,383	3,594	4,602
Nonfamily households:								
One person	2,306	2,480	2,632	2,858	3,012	3,205	3,352	4,204
Two persons	2,934	3,082	3,264	3,436	3,449	3,595	3,451	4,635
Three persons or more	3,061	3,238	3,870	3,902	4,703	3,975	4,623	6,203

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

in these tables were replaced by expenditure-to-income ratios. These ratios were then used in the calculations for each of the 5 years.

Medical care benefits. The procedures used to estimate recipient value of medical care benefits were based on simple updates of the original 1979 techniques. For the purpose of estimating normal expenditures for medical care, a nonsubsidized population is, for all practical purposes, nonexistent. The aged population is almost totally covered by the Medicare program and the population under 65 years of age receives widespread coverage from employer-provided group health insurance.

The estimates of normal expenditures for medical care were made using data from the 1972-73 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) in spite of the major problems cited above. The normal expenditure tabulation used as the basis for this study is shown in table B-13. The data for the under-age-65 population were derived from CES survey cases reporting partial employer-provided coverage. The expenditure data do not include the amount of the employer's contribution, and therefore, the normal expenditures for this group are probably underestimated. The sample group used to derive the normal expenditures for the 65-and-over population included persons with Medicare coverage but excluded persons covered by Medicaid and those covered by both Medicaid and Medicare. Use of the Medicare population in estimates of normal expenditures is undesirable and probably results in underestimates of recipient value as well.

The normal expenditure data in table B-13 were tabulated from the 1972-73 CES. Adjustments were then made to the 1972-73 average medical expenditures and income classes to account for the increases in consumer prices. The expenditure data were adjusted by the change in the medical component within the overall Consumer Price Index (CPI). The income classes were adjusted by the change in the overall CPI. These same adjustments were made annually to update the 1979 figures in this table to the appropriate year between 1980 and 1984.

The assignment of recipient values followed the same procedures as outlined for food stamps. Separate estimates of recipient value were made based on the inclusion or exclusion of institutional care expenditures.

POVERTY BUDGET SHARES

The third procedure used to value noncash benefits in this study was the poverty budget share (PBS) approach. The PBS approach is a different and much more limited valuation technique that links the value of the noncash benefit directly to the current money income poverty concept. The PBS approach assumes that, for purposes of measuring poverty, the value assigned to the benefit can be no greater than the amount that is usually spent on the specified good or service by people near the poverty level, since values in excess of this amount cannot always substitute for other needs.

Food benefits. The values of food stamps and school lunch benefits were combined for the calculation of the PBS value for food benefits. The amount spent on food by families near the poverty line was assumed to be one-third of the appropriate poverty level. This reflects directly the food-to-income ratio used to develop the current poverty definition. The PBS limits for food benefits are shown in table B-14 for 1979 through 1984. The figures in this table are simply the weighted average

Table B-13. Normal Expenditure Values for Medical Care, by Age or Disability Status of the Householder and Size of Household

(In 1979 dollars)

Total household income	Householder age 65 years old and over or disabled		Householder under 65 years old and not disabled				
	One person	Two persons or more	One person	Two persons	Three persons	Four persons	Five persons or more
Under $1,250	341	637	99	209	307	380	410
$1,250 to $2,499	291	547	146	219	373	402	430
$2,500 to $3,749	385	578	178	290	390	396	421
$3,750 to $4,999	443	608	209	311	263	364	393
$5,000 to $6,249	488	828	248	336	256	383	414
$6,250 to $7,499	646	770	306	520	443	460	497
$7,500 to $8,749	610	891	289	549	518	419	575
$8,750 to $9,999	642	807	315	576	572	450	601
$10,000 to $11,24	684	868	302	585	652	637	675
$11,250 to $12,49	718	862	309	588	655	662	721
$12,500 to $13,74	738	1,060	299	606	662	588	712
$13,750 to $14,99	695	1,070	290	601	661	582	715
$15,000 or more	753	1,202	375	678	803	867	926

Table B-14. Poverty Budget Shares for Food, by Year and Size of Family Unit: 1979-84

(Figures in dollars)

Size of family unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
One person (unrelated individual)..	1,228	1,395	1,540	1,634	1,687	1,759
15 to 64 years.....	1,258	1,429	1,576	1,673	1,727	1,800
65 years and over.....	1,157	1,314	1,453	1,542	1,592	1,660
Two persons.....	1,567	1,779	1,972	2,094	2,161	2,254
Householder 15 to 64 years.....	1,619	1,839	2,037	2,162	2,232	2,328
Householder 65 years and over....	1,455	1,651	1,833	1,945	2,008	2,094
Three persons.....	1,921	2,180	2,417	2,564	2,646	2,759
Four persons.....	2,462	2,795	3,096	3,287	3,393	3,536
Five persons.....	2,912	3,308	3,669	3,895	4,016	4,189
Six persons.....	3,283	3,738	4,150	4,402	4,543	4,736
Seven persons (or more[1]).....	4,071	4,628	4,703	5,012	5,167	5,365
Eight persons.....	(X)	(X)	5,218	5,573	5,723	5,987
Nine persons or more.....	(X)	(X)	6,191	6,566	6,770	7,082

[1] 1979 and 1980.
X Not applicable.

poverty threshold for the specified family type multiplied by one-third.

The PBS value was computed by comparing the combined market value of food stamps and school lunch to the PBS limit. If the market value was greater than the PBS limit, the PBS value was constrained to the PBS limit. If the market value was lower, the PBS value was equal to the market value.

Public or other subsidized rental housing. The PBS values for public or other subsidized rental housing were computed using the 1979 and 1981 AHS data. Calculation of the PBS limits were based on the housing expenditure to income ratios shown in table B-15. These ratios represent the proportion of income spent on nonsubsidized rental housing by families with incomes within ± 25 percent of the poverty level and are averages of the 1979 and 1981 data from the AHS for nonsubsidized housing units.

The calculation of the PBS limit was made by multiplying the appropriate proportion in table B-15 by the family's poverty level. If the previously assigned market rent exceeded the PBS limit, the PBS value for public housing was made equal to the difference between the PBS limit and the amount of subsidized rent paid. If the market rent was less than the PBS limit, the PBS value for public housing was made equal to the market value of the subsidy.

Medical care. The PBS values for noncash medical care benefits were computed using the same expenditure to income ratios at the poverty line as used in the previous study. These ratios, which were derived from the 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey, are shown in table B-16. The data from the 1960-61 survey were selected because they reflect expenditure patterns for medical care that existed prior to the Medicare program and expansion of employer-provided benefits. The PBS value for medical care was computed by comparing the combined market value of Medicare and/or Medicaid for the family with the PBS limit. The PBS value was equal to the PBS limit if the market value exceeded the limit or equal to the market value if the market value was lower.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table B-15. Poverty Budget Shares for Public or Other Subsidized Rental Housing, by Size of Family Unit

Size of family unit	Expenditure-to-income ratio
Householder 65 years and over:	
One person	.567
Two persons or more	.525
Householder under 65 years in--	
Married-couple family households:	
Two persons	.498
Three persons	.446
Four persons	.384
Five persons	.324
Six persons	.288
Seven persons or more	.270
Other family households:	
Two persons	.548
Three persons	.471
Four persons	.401
Five persons	.344
Six persons	.299
Seven persons or more	.306
Nonfamily households:	
One person	.572
Two persons	.522
Three persons or more	.487

Table B-16. Poverty Sudget Shares for Medical Benefits, by Size of Family Unit

(Ratios based on 1960-61 Consumer Expenditure Survey)

Size of family unit	Expenditure-to-income ratio
One person (unrelated individual):	
15 to 64 years	.044
65 years and over	.114
Two persons:	
Householder 15 to 64 years	.060
Householder 65 years and over	.103
Three persons	.053
Four persons	.044
Five persons	.054
Six persons or more	.048

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The estimates in this report are based on data obtained during the month of March in the years 1980 to 1985 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of the Census and from supplementary questions to the CPS. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and over in every sample household. In addition, each March supplementary questions are asked about money income, noncash benefits, and work experience for the previous year. In order to obtain more reliable data for the Spanish origin population, the March CPS samples are enlarged to include all households from the previous November sample which contained at least one sample person of Spanish origin. For this report, persons in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are also included.

The present CPS sample was initially selected from census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. The Spanish supplemental sample adds about 2,500 eligible households.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

CPS DESIGN PHASE-IN

Since the inception of the CPS in 1940, the sample has been redesigned several times, most recently in the early 1970's, to upgrade the quality and reliability of the data and to meet changing data needs. During the period from April 1984 through June 1985 a new sample design was phased in. The March 1985 CPS sample consists of three rotation groups from the 1970 census-based sampling frame, four rotation groups from the 1980 census-based sampling frame, and one rotation group from both sampling frames. The coverage was in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. Due to the phase-in of the new design, the March 1985 CPS sample had three rotation groups located in 629 sample areas comprising 1,148 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions and five rotation groups located in 729 sample areas representing 1,973 counties and equivalent geographic areas in the United States. This current number of sample areas is not completely comparable to the old number of sample areas since many of the sample areas have been redefined. In this sample, approximately 59,500 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 2,500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

For a description of the previous CPS sample designs see the detailed reports in the series, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The estimation procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1980 Decennial Census of Popula-

Description of the Current Population Survey (1980-85)

Time period	Number of sample areas[a]	Sample civil divisions[b]	Housing units eligible[c]	
			Interviewed	Not interviewed
July 1985 (after phase-in completion) . .	729	1,973	59,500	2,500
May 1981 to March 1984	629	1,148	57,000	2,500
January 1980 to April 1981	629	1,133	63,000	3,000

[a]These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.
[b]Includes counties, independent cities and minor civil divisions in the United States.
[c]Monthly averages, excluding supplemental Spanish households.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

tion; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure for the data in the report also involved a further adjustment so that the husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units within the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage from the portion of the sample selected from the 1970 census as compared to the level of the 1980 census, is about 7 percent; undercoverage is somewhat smaller for the part of the sample selected from the 1980 census. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races combined than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics from interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

The estimates of income and noncash benefits received (as derived from the March CPS) are subject to underreporting. Underreporting in household surveys can be attributed to several factors. These include a failure to report benefits received and misclassification of the source of benefits.

For additional information on nonsampling error including the possible impact on CPS when known, refer to *Statistical Policy Working Paper 3, An Error Profile: Employment as Measured by the Current Population Survey*, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1978 and Technical Paper 40, *The Current Population Survey: Design and Methodology*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in tables C-1 through C-4 are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals – ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses are: 1) the population parameters are identical, versus 2) they are different. An example of this would be comparing the poverty rate for Whites versus the poverty rate for Blacks. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For the other differences mentioned, the estimated difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. When this is the case, the statement of comparison will be qualified in some way; e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence."

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as means and percent distributions) are shown only when the base is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors in-

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

volved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Standard error tables and their use. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and that could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures presented in tables C-1 and C-2 are approximations to standard errors of various estimates for households and persons in the United States. To obtain the approximate standard error for a specific characteristic, the appropriate standard error in table C-1 or C-2 must be multiplied by the "f" factor for that characteristic given in tables C-3 or C-4. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation.

Table C-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households or Persons: 1979-84

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error[1]
75	11
100	13
250	21
500	29
1,000	41
2,000	58
3,000	71
5,000	91
7,500	111
10,000	127
15,000	154
25,000	192
50,000	247
100,000	269
125,000	243
160,000	139

[1]These values must be multiplied by the appropriate "f" factor in tables C-3 and C-4 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households or Persons: 1979-84

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage[1]				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.6	7.6
100	1.8	2.9	3.9	5.7	6.6
250	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
500	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.5	2.9
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.1
2,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.5
3,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
15,000	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
25,000	0.12	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
50,000	0.08	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.2	0.2
125,000	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.2	0.2
160,000	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.2

[1]These values must be multiplied by the appropriate "f" factor in tables C-3 and C-4 to obtain the standard error for a specific characteristic.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b') are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in tables C-3 and C-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables C-1 and C-2 and to calculate the "f" factors in tables C-3 and C-4. They also may be used to calculate directly the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-3 or C-4 and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-1. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula, from which the standard errors in table C-1 were calculated. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in tables C-3 and C-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C-3. "a" and "b" Parameters for Computing Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households and Persons: 1979-84

Characteristic	Parameters		"f" factor
	a	b	
HOUSEHOLDS			
Total			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White	-0.000010	1389	0.90
Black and/or other races	-0.000087	1255	0.85
Spanish origin	-0.000020	1422	0.91
South Region	-0.000016	1361	0.89
Other regions	-0.000010	1389	0.90
Inside metropolitan and central-city areas	-0.000016	2170	1.12
Below the Poverty Level			
Type of residence:			
Metropolitan	0.000076	1876	1.04
Nonmetropolitan	0.000114	2814	1.28
Region (1979-81):			
Northeast	0.000078	1932	1.06
Midwest[1]	0.000079	1951	1.06
South	0.000083	2045	1.09
West	0.000071	1745	1.01
Region (1982-84):			
Northeast	0.000075	1857	1.04
Midwest[1]	0.000078	1914	1.05
South	0.000074	1838	1.03
West	0.000064	1576	0.96
Race:			
Total or White	0.000076	1876	1.04
Black and/or other races	0.000076	1876	1.04
Spanish origin	-0.000014	2420	1.19
Type of household, age of householder, size of household, work experience of householder, and tenure	0.000076	1876	1.04
PERSONS			
Total			
Race and Spanish origin:			
Total or White	-0.000017	3500	1.43
Black and/or other races	-0.000210	5020	1.71
Spanish origin	-0.000026	4432	1.60
South Region	-0.000017	3430	1.41
Other regions	-0.000016	3360	1.40
Inside metropolitan and central city areas	-0.000020	4253	1.57

percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the "f" factor or parameters from table C-3 or C-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-3 or C-4 and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table C-2.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C-3. "a" and "b" Parameters for Computing Approximate Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households and Persons: 1979-84--Continued

Characteristic	Parameters		"f" factor
	a	b	
PERSONS—Continued			
Below the Poverty Level			
Region (1979-81):			
Northeast	-0.000032	8184	2.18
Midwest[1]	-0.000032	8264	2.19
South	-0.000034	8661	2.24
West	-0.000029	7390	2.07
Region (1982-84):			
Northeast	-0.000031	7867	2.14
Midwest[1]	-0.000032	8105	2.17
South	-0.000030	7787	2.13
West	-0.000026	6675	1.97
Race:			
Total or White[2]	-0.000031	7946	2.15
Black and/or other races[2]	-0.000270	7946	2.15
Spanish origin[2]	-0.000063	11528	2.59
Relationship to and age of family householder	-0.000031	7946	2.15

[1]Formerly the North Central Region.
[2]For nonmetropolitan residence categories multiply the "a" and "b" parameters by 1.5 and the "f" factor by 1.22.

Alternatively, it may be approximated by the following formula, from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (3) above.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons or households which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0<p<100$), and b is the parameter in table C-3 or C-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the use of standard error tables. Table B of this report shows that there were 33,700,000 persons below the poverty level in 1984. Using table C-1 and the "f" factor of 2.15, the standard error of an estimate of this size is approximately 454,000. Alternately, using the parameters in table C-3 and formula (2) gives a more accurate estimate of the standard error of

$$482{,}000 \doteq \sqrt{(-0.000031)(33{,}700{,}000)^2 + (7946)(33{,}700{,}000)}$$

A 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 32,929,000 to 34,471,000. Therefore, a conclusion that in 1984 the average estimate of the number of persons below the poverty level, derived from all possible samples, lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Similarly, we could conclude with 95-percent confidence that in 1984 the average estimate of the number of persons below the poverty level, derived from all possible samples, lies within the interval from 32,736,000 to 34,664,000 (using twice the standard error).

Table B of this report also shows that 33.8 percent of Black persons were below the poverty level in 1984. Table 2 of this report displays the total number of Black persons in 1984 as 28,087,000. Table C-2 shows the standard error of 33.8 percent on a base of 28,087,000 to be approximately 0.8 percent. (An "f" factor of 2.15 was applied here.)

Alternatively, this standard error could have been derived by using the "b" parameter for Blacks from table C-3 in formula (4).

$$0.8 = \sqrt{\frac{7946}{28{,}087{,}000}(33.8)(66.2)}$$

Consequently, a 90-percent confidence interval for the percentage of Black persons below the poverty level in 1984, as shown by these data, is from 32.5 to 35.1 percent, and a 95-percent confidence interval is from 32.2 to 35.4 percent.

Comparisons of estimates. Estimates are often compared by computing their difference or ratio. The two sections which follow, "Standard Error of a Difference" and "Standard Error of a Ratio" give general procedures for the computation of

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table C-4. Parameters for Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, by Poverty Status, Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1979-84

Characteristic	Below the poverty level						"f" factors	
	All races and White		Black and other races		Spanish origin			
	a	b	a	b	a	b	1	2
Male	-0.000064	7946	-0.000577	7946	-0.000130	11528	2.15	2.59
Female	-0.000060	7946	-0.000508	7946	-0.000123	11528	2.15	2.59
Under 14 years	-0.000052	6057	-0.000052	6057	-0.000052	6057	1.88	1.88
14 years and over[3]	-0.000019	3017	-0.000178	3017	-0.000032	4520	1.32	1.62
14 to 24 years	-0.000077	3017	-0.000542	3017	-0.000122	4520	1.32	1.62
25 to 34 years	-0.000098	3017	-0.000939	3017	-0.000169	4520	1.32	1.62
35 to 44 years	-0.000134	3017	-0.001253	3017	-0.000230	4520	1.32	1.62
45 to 64 years	-0.000070	3017	-0.000765	3017	-0.000117	4520	1.32	1.62
65 years and over	-0.000139	3017	-0.001683	3017	-0.000153	4520	1.32	1.62

[1]Use these factors for total or any race.
[2]Use these factors for Spanish origin
[3]Use these parameters for work experience and employment status data for persons.

standard errors when making comparisons. This report also discusses several different estimates of poverty when noncash benefits are included as income. The standard errors needed for the comparison of such estimates are discussed in the section "Comparisons of Alternative Poverty Estimates for the Same Population."

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - 2\rho\sigma_x\sigma_y} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y (from tables C-1 through C-4). The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. The correlation coefficient ρ can be determined from table C-5 for year-to-year comparisons for poverty estimates and proportions (assuming the same yearly poverty definition); for other comparisons assume that ρ equals zero. Making this assumption will result in accurate estimates of standard errors for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the assumption of zero correlation will overstate (understate) the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference in estimates. Table B of this report shows that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1984 was 33,700,000, and in 1983 the figure was 35,515,000. The apparent difference is 1,815,000. The standard error on the 33,700,000 persons below the poverty level, computed from formula (2), is 482,000, and similarly, the standard error on the 35,515,000 persons is 493,000. From table C-5 we obtain the correlation coefficient, $\rho = 0.45$. The standard error associated with the estimated difference of 1,815,000 is:

$$511{,}000 = \sqrt{(482{,}000)^2 + (493{,}000)^2 - 2\,(0.45)\,(482{,}000)\,(493{,}000)}$$

This means that the 90-percent confidence interval around the 1,815,000 difference is from 997,000 to 2,633,000, i.e., 1,815,000 ± 818,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all possible samples. Thus, we can conclude with 90-percent confidence that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1984 is lower than the figure for 1983. Furthermore, the 95-percent confidence interval around the 1,815,000 difference is 1,815,000 ± 1,022,000, i.e., from 793,000 to 2,837,000. Because this interval does not contain the value 0 (zero) we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of persons below the poverty level in 1984 is lower than the figure for 1983.

Table C-5. Year-to-Year Correlation Coefficients for Poverty Estimates of Households and Persons: 1979-84

Characteristic	Households	Persons
Total	0.35	0.45
White	0.30	0.35
Black and/or other races	0.35	0.45
Spanish origin	0.55	0.65

Note: For estimates two or more years apart assume the correlation to be zero.
zero.

Standard error of a ratio. Certain mean values for persons in households listed in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of persons per household is calculated as

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in households}}{\text{total number of households}}$$

Standard errors for these means may be approximated as shown below. There are two cases to consider. In either case, the denominator y represents a count of households of a certain class, and the numerator x represents a count of persons with the characteristic under consideration who are members of these households.

Case 1. There is at least one person having the characteristic in every household of the class; for example, the mean number of persons per household, or the mean number of persons per household with a male householder. For ratios of this kind, the standard error is approximated by the following formula.

$$\sigma_{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - 2\rho\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)\right]} \qquad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of households, σ_y, and the standard error of the estimated number of persons with the characteristic in those households, σ_x, may be obtained from formula (1) or (2). In formula (6), ρ represents the correlation coefficient between the numerator and the denominator of the estimate. In the above example, and for other ratios of this kind, use 0.7 as an estimate of ρ .

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given household may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more, for example, the mean number of persons under 18 years of age per household. For ratios of this kind the standard error is approximated by formula (6) but p is assumed to be zero. If ρ is actually positive (negative), then this procedure will provide an overestimate (underestimate) of the standard error of the ratio.

Comparisons of alternate poverty estimates for the same population. As discussed in this report, several estimates of poverty may be obtained for any given population by using different income concepts and valuation techniques in determining poverty status. The most meaningful comparisons between two measures of poverty are those in which either the income concept or the valuation technique is fixed, e.g., a comparison between a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food and housing benefits and a poverty estimate determined by income and the market value of food, housing, and medical benefits. All comparisons presented in this section make this assumption.

Standard errors for within-year differences between poverty estimates. In a given year the standard error for the difference of two poverty estimates (numbers or percentages) is given by the formula:

$$\sigma_{(x,y)} = \sigma_d \qquad (7)$$

where $d = |x-y|$, the absolute difference between the two estimates x and y, and σ_d is computed by using formula (1) or (2) using d as the size of the estimate or by using formula (3) or (4) using d as the estimated percentage.

Standard errors for differences of yearly change between poverty estimates. In comparing year-to-year changes between two poverty estimates (e.g., change in poverty from 1983 to 1984 using cash income alone in determining poverty versus the change in poverty using income and food and housing benefits in determining poverty), the standard error of a difference of differences is needed.

If x_1, x_2 (y_1, y_2) are the x(y) estimates in years 1 and 2 and $d = (x_1-x_2)-(y_1-y_2)$ then

$$\sigma_d = \sqrt{\sigma_{d_1}^2 + \sigma_{d_2}^2 - 2\rho\,\sigma_{d_1}\,\sigma_{d_2}} \qquad (8)$$

where for i=1 and 2, $d_i = |x_i-y_i|$ is the absolute difference for the estimates in year i. The variance of d_i, $\sigma_{d_i}^2$ is obtained using formula (7) and π is obtained from table C-5.

Standard error of the ratio of an alternative poverty estimate to the official poverty estimate. When computing the ratio of the number of persons in poverty using an alternative poverty definition divided by the number of persons in poverty using the official poverty definition (only income included) the standard error of the ratio can be approximated by the formula:

$$\sigma_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2\right]} \qquad (9)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the estimates of the standard errors of the estimates x and y as determined by formula (1) or (2).

Illustration of the computation of a standard error when comparing alternate definitions of poverty. Table C of this report shows that the number of people below the poverty level as determined by two definitions of poverty are as listed in the following table:

Method	1983	1984	Yearly Decrease
1. Official Definition	35,515,000	33,700,000	1,815,000
2. Market Valuation including food/housing	32,123,000	30,103,000	2,020,000

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The data show in the period from 1983 to 1984 that the apparent difference in the increase in poverty between the two methods is 205,000.

Using formula (8) we have

$d_1 \doteq 3{,}392{,}000,$[1] $\sigma_{d1} \doteq 163{,}000,$[2]

$d_2 \doteq 3{,}597{,}000,\ \sigma_{d2} \doteq 168{,}000,$

[1] $d_1 = 35{,}515{,}000 - 32{,}123{,}000$

[2] $\sigma_{d1} = \sqrt{(-0.000031)\ (3{,}392{,}000)^2 + 7946\ (3{,}392{,}000)}$

and $\rho = 0.45$ so that the standard error associated with 205,000 is

$$174{,}000 \doteq \sqrt{(163{,}000)^2 + (168{,}000)^2 - 2\ (0.45)(163{,}000)(168{,}000)}$$

A 90-percent confidence interval around 205,000 is from -73,000 to 483,000. Thus, since this interval contains the value 0 (zero), we cannot conclude with 90-percent confidence that between 1983 and 1984 more people have been dropped from poverty status by using method 2 than by using method 1. These data show no evidence of difference between the two numbers.

Standard errors of estimated means. Standard errors for estimated means shown in this report can be obtained by calling Population Division of the Census Bureau.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix D. Program Descriptions and Data Collection

Appendix D contains brief descriptions of each public in-kind transfer program covered in the March CPS, a description of the questions used to collect the data, and an evaluation of the data quality. The description of each program begins with a statement of program objectives and is followed by general comments regarding program characteristics, eligibility, and so forth. Next is a review of the survey questions and the limitations associated with the question wording and design.

FOOD STAMPS

The Food Stamp Act of 1977 defines this Federally funded program as one intended to "permit low-income households to obtain a more nutritious diet." (From title XIII of P.L. 95-113, The Food Stamp Act of 1977, declaration of policy.) Food purchasing power is increased by providing eligible households with coupons which can be used to purchase food. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers the Food Stamp program through State and local welfare offices. The Food Stamp program is the major national income support program for which all low-income and low-resource households, regardless of household characteristics, are eligible.

The Food Stamp Act was amended by the 1981 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act which changed the criteria used to determine food stamp eligibility (P.L. 97-35, title I, subtitle A). As of October 1, 1981, households without an elderly or disabled member must have gross monthly income below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level. Previously, eligibility was based on "countable" income (gross income less specified deductions for shelter, medical expenses, child care, etc.) so, e.g., a household with a gross income of twice the poverty guideline and substantial specified deductions could have been eligible for food stamps. The asset (resources) limit was $1,750 per household until July 1980, when it was changed to $1,500. For households of two or more persons with at least one member 60 or over, the asset limit was $3,000. This $3,000 limit has not changed since 1979. The questions on participation in the Food Stamp program in the March CPS were designed to identify households in which one or more of the current members received food stamps during the calendar year. Once a food stamp household was identified, a question was asked to determine the number of current household members covered by food stamps during the year. Questions were also asked about the number of months food stamps were received and the total face value of all food stamps received during that period.

SCHOOL LUNCHES

The National School Lunch program is designed "to help safeguard the health and well-being of the Nation's children by assisting the States in providing an adequate supply of foods" (P.L. 79-396, the National School Lunch Act of 1946) for all children at moderate cost. Additional assistance is provided for children determined by local school officials to be unable to pay the "full established" price for lunches. Like the Food Stamp program, the National School Lunch program is administered by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture through State educational agencies or through regional USDA nutrition services for some nonprofit private schools.

All students eating lunches prepared at participating schools pay less than the total cost of the lunches. Some students pay the "full established" price for lunch (which itself is subsidized), while others pay a "reduced" price for lunch, and still others receive a "free" lunch. Until January 1981, children were eligible for free school lunches if their household's income was below 125 percent of the poverty guidelines or reduced-price lunches if their household's income was between 125 and 195 percent of the poverty guidelines. The term "income" basically followed the Census Bureau definition but excluded certain Federal benefits and specified "hardship" expenses. Effective January 1, 1981, the hardship exclusion was replaced by a standard deduction. (Ref. *Federal Register*, Vol. 46, No. 11, January 16, 1981.) Beginning August 13, 1981, the income definition was amended to a gross income concept with the standard deduction being eliminated. At the same time, the income eligibility criteria were changed to 130 percent for free lunches and to 185 percent for reduced-price lunches. (Ref. Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, title VIII.)

The questions on the March CPS provide a limited amount of data for the School Lunch program. Questions concerning the program were designed to identify the number of household members 5 to 18 years old who "usually" ate hot lunches during the year. This defined the universe of household members receiving this noncash benefit. This approach was necessary because the majority of children benefit indirectly; i.e., they pay full-established price but are not aware that these lunches are subsidized. A second question identified the number of members receiving free or reduced-price lunches.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PUBLIC OR OTHER SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

There are numerous programs designed to "remedy the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions and the acute shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings for low-income families" (U.S. Housing Act of 1937, declaration of policy). Several Federal, State, and local agencies administer these programs. Some are funded by USDA (for rural families) or State-local agencies, but most are administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Among the most important HUD rental housing programs are Low Rent Public Housing and Sections 8, 236, and 101 (rent supplements) of various U.S. Housing Acts.

Low Rent Public Housing projects are owned, managed, and administered by a local housing authority. Partial financing may be provided by the State or HUD. Participation in public housing is determined by two factors: program eligibility and the availability of housing. Income standards for initial and continuing occupancy vary by local housing authority, although the limits are constrained by Federal guidelines. Rental charges, which, in turn, define net benefits, are set by a Federal statute not to exceed 30 percent of adjusted monthly money income. A recipient household can be a family or two or more related persons or an individual who is handicapped, elderly, or displaced by urban renewal or natural disaster. Other HUD programs provide similar types of housing assistance to low-income families and individuals.

Two of the more common types of programs in which Federal, State, and local funds are used to subsidize private sector rental housing are rent supplement and interest reduction plans. Under a rent supplement plan (e.g., Sections 8 and 101), the difference between the "fair market" rent and the rent charged to the tenant is paid to the owner by a government agency. Under an interest reduction program (e.g., Section 236), the amount of interest paid on the mortgage by the owner is reduced so that subsequent savings can be passed along to low-income tenants in the form of lower rent changes.

There were two questions dealing with public and low-cost rental housing on the March CPS supplement questionnaire. The first question identified residence in a housing unit owned by a public agency. The second question identified beneficiaries who were not living in public housing projects but who were paying lower rent because of a government subsidy.

MEDICAID

The Medicaid program is designed to furnish medical assistance for needy families with dependent children and for aged, blind, or disabled individuals whose incomes and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services.[1] The program is administered by State agencies through grants from the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the Department of Health and Human Services.

[1]Taken from title XIX of the 1965 Amendments to P.L. 89-97, *The Social Security Act*, "Grants to States for Medical Assistance Programs," declaration of policy.

Medicaid is, for the most part, a categorical program with complex eligibility rules which vary from State to State. There are two basic groups of eligible individuals: the categorically eligible and the medically needy. The major categorically eligible groups are all Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients and most Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients.[2] Other categorically eligible groups are (1) those who meet basic State cash assistance eligibility rules (the aged, blind, or disabled; needy single parents with children; and, in some States, needy unemployed parents with children who are not currently receiving money payments) and (2) needy persons meeting categorical eligibility standards who are institutionalized for medical reasons (e.g., low-income elderly persons in nursing homes). Institutionalized persons are not included in the CPS universe and, therefore, are not reflected in the CPS recipiency statistics.

In 30 States, Medicaid coverage is also extended to the medically needy: persons meeting categorical age, sex, or disability criteria and having money incomes and assets which exceed eligibility levels for cash assistance but are not sufficient to meet the cost of medical care. Families with large medical expenses relative to their incomes and assets may also meet medically needy eligibility standards by "spending down" (i.e., having high enough medical expenses) to obtain eligibility.

The Medicaid question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicaid at any time during the year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicaid program, i.e., had a Medicaid medical assistance card or incurred medical bills which were paid for by Medicaid. In order to be counted, the person did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicaid.

After data collection and creation of an initial microdata file, further refinements were made to assign Medicaid coverage to children. In this procedure, all children under 21 years old in families were assumed to be covered by Medicaid if either the householder or spouse reported being covered by Medicaid.[3] AFDC recipients in all States and SSI recipients living in the 36 States which legally require Medicaid coverage of all SSI recipients were also assigned coverage. The data shown in this report exclude children covered by Medicaid in households where no adult member was covered. Because there are no administrative data which separately identify these recipients, the extent of the bias is unknown.

MEDICARE

The Medicare program consists of two separate but complementary health plans to provide adequate medical care for the aged and disabled. The Hospital Insurance Plan (Part A) is

[2]In 1981, Public Law 97-35 made several changes in AFDC eligibility determinations under the Medicaid program. Changes in treatment of earnings and other income and resources have resulted in some persons being dropped not only from the AFDC rolls but also off of automatic Medicaid coverage. Some of these individuals may be able to regain coverage if their State offers medically needy protection; however, the range of available benefits may be less.

[3]This procedure was required mainly because the Medicaid coverage question was asked only for persons 15 years old and over.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

designed to provide basic protection against the costs of hospital and related post-hospital services. In addition to the elderly, this plan also covers virtually all persons under 65 years old who receive Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits based on long-term disability. Part A is financed jointly by employers and employees through Social Security payroll deductions. Qualified persons 65 years old and over who are not otherwise eligible for Part A benefits may pay premiums directly to obtain this coverage. The Supplemental Medical Insurance Plan (Part B) is a voluntary plan which builds upon the hospital insurance protection provided by the basic plan and is available to all Medicare Part A beneficiaries. It provides insurance protection covering physicians' and surgeons' services and a variety of medical and other health services received either in hospitals or on an ambulatory basis. It is financed through monthly preminum payments (about $8.50 per month in 1979 and $15.05 in 1984) by each enrollee and further subsidized by Federal general revenue funds.

The Medicare question on the March CPS attempted to identify all persons 15 years old and over who were covered by Medicare at any time during the year. The term "covered" means enrolled in the Medicare program. In order to be counted, the persons did not necessarily have to receive medical care paid for by Medicare.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BLANK PAGE

Appendix E. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

Current poverty definition. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the CPI. The average weighted poverty thresholds for 1979 to 1984 are shown in table E-1. The average annual CPI for 1947 through 1984 is shown in table E-2.

The poverty definition was modified slightly in 1981 based on recommendations made by the Federal Interagency Committee. These revisions (1) eliminated distinctions made between families with a female householder, no husband present, and all other families; (2) eliminated the distinctive poverty levels used for nonfarm and farm residence categories; and (3) expanded the matrix of poverty levels to include eight-person families, and nine-or-more person families that previously had been limited to seven persons or more.

An evaluation of the effect of this change showed that in 1980 the estimated poverty rate was 13.2 percent based on the revised definition compared to 13.0 percent using the definition prior to revision.

Money income. Total money income is the sum of the amounts received from wages and salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, royalties, estates or trusts, veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensation, private and government retirement and disability pensions, alimony, child support, and any other source of money

Table E-1. Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979-84

Size of family unit	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979
One person (unrelated individual)...	$ 5,278	$ 5,061	$ 4,901	$ 4,620	$ 4,184	$ 3,683
15 to 64 years.....	5,400	5,180	5,019	4,729	4,286	3,773
65 years and over.....	4,979	4,775	4,626	4,359	3,941	3,472
Two persons.....	6,762	6,483	6,281	5,917	5,338	4,702
Householder 15 to 64 years.....	6,983	6,697	6,487	6,111	5,518	4,858
Householder 65 years and over.....	6,282	6,023	5,836	5,498	4,954	4,364
Three persons.....	8,277	7,938	7,693	7,250	6,539	5,763
Four persons.....	10,609	10,178	9,862	9,287	8,385	7,386
Five persons.....	12,566	12,049	11,684	11,007	9,923	8,736
Six persons.....	14,207	13,630	13,207	12,449	11,215	9,849
Seven persons (or more)[1].....	16,096	15,500	15,036	14,110	13,883	12,212
Eight persons.....	17,961	17,170	16,719	15,655	(X)	(X)
Nine persons or more.....	21,247	20,310	19,698	18,572	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1] 1979 and 1980.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Table E-2. Annual Average Consumer Price Index (CPI): 1947-84

(1977 = 100)

Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI	Year	CPI
1947	36.9	1957	46.4	1967	55.1	1977	100.0
1948	39.7	1958	47.7	1968	57.4	1978	107.6
1949	39.3	1959	48.1	1969	60.5	1979	119.8
1950	39.7	1960	48.9	1970	64.1	1980	136.0
1951	42.9	1961	49.4	1971	66.8	1981	150.1
1952	44.6	1962	49.9	1972	69.0	1982	159.3
1953	44.1	1963	50.2	1973	73.3	1983	164.4
1954	44.4	1964	51.2	1974	81.4	1984	171.4
1955	44.2	1965	52.1	1975	88.8		
1956	44.8	1966	53.6	1976	93.9		

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

income which was regularly received. Capital gains (or losses) and lump sum or one-time payments such as life insurance settlements are excluded.

Underreporting. As in most household surveys, estimates from the March CPS of the number of money income recipients and the total amount of money income received are somewhat less than comparable estimates derived from independent sources, such as the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Social Security Administration, and Veterans Administration. The difference between the survey estimate and the independent estimate is generally termed "underreporting." Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources such as public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, and property income (interest, dividends, and net rental income). Estimates of income from wages and salaries tend to have less underreporting than most income types. For further details concerning the reporting of cash income and noncash benefits, see appendix F.

Family. The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the householder and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. However, a lodger and his wife not related to the householder or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, not a part of the householder's family. These unrelated subfamilies are not included in the count of total families.

Unrelated individuals. The term "unrelated individuals" refers to persons 15 years old and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may (1) constitute a one-person household, (2) be part of a household including one or more families or other unrelated individuals, or (3) reside in group quarters (such as a rooming house). Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Appendix F. Underreporting of Cash Income and Noncash Benefits

This appendix discusses some important aspects of underreporting and its measurement and presents some estimates of underreporting for the year 1982. The general survey phenomenon that is commonly termed underreporting actually refers to the tendency of household surveys to underestimate the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and/or the amount of income or benefits received. There are three main causes for underreporting. These are failure to report receipt of the income type, underreporting of the amount received, and misclassification of the income type received.

Accurately measuring the extent of underreporting of cash income and noncash benefits is difficult for many of the income types and noncash benefit programs. There are two main components of measuring underreporting: the number of income or noncash benefit recipients and the total amount of income or benefits received. Measuring the survey undercount of recipients for the March CPS is extremely difficult because independent estimates (benchmarks or controls) for the CPS noninstitutional, "ever-received during the year" recipient concept are difficult to validate. In addition, some of the administrative sources required for the derivation of independent estimates have significant errors themselves.

The derivation of accurate underreporting estimates for amounts of income or noncash benefits is easier but still not without similar problems. In general, better administrative data are available on the annual amount of benefits received, or income earned, than recipients. Some of the more important problems associated with development of the independent controls for amounts are adjusting independent estimates to the CPS noninstitutional population, significant differences between alternate sources of independent estimates, especially for self-employment income, interest, dividends, and rents, and periodic revisions to the sources of independent estimates that delay availability of data and significantly alter estimates of underreporting.

Shown in table F-1 are estimates of underreporting for amounts of cash income for 1982.

Estimates of the extent of underreporting for most noncash benefits are less well defined. Following are discussions of the underreporting for each benefit type.

Food stamps. The March CPS estimate for the face value of food stamps received in 1982 was about $7.1 billion, 72 percent of the independent estimate derived for that year. The 21.2 million recipient (persons covered) estimate for 1982 compares to a 27.3 million independent estimate of recipients. Since this independent estimate was developed using USDA monthly person recipiency counts and average months of participation as reported in the CPS, it is difficult to validate its accuracy.

School lunches. The March CPS data for 1982 show 11.2 million children usually eating free or reduced-price school lunches and 16.5 million usually eating full-price school lunches. Since independent estimates on the "ever-participated" universe are not available for this group, comparisons of the CPS estimates with peak monthly average daily participation have been made. These peak figures were 11.1 million for free or reduced-price lunches and 11.3 million for full-price lunches. The CPS estimate is 100 percent of the peak monthly average for free or reduced-price. The CPS estimate of full-price lunch participants was 146 percent of the peak monthly figure. The obvious conceptual differences between the CPS and USDA figures make these comparisons difficult to interpret.

Public or other subsidized housing. In 1982 the March CPS estimate for the number of households residing in public or other subsidized rental housing was 3.2 million. An independent estimate was derived by summing housing units in (1) low-income public housing, (2) Section 8 (including Section 202), (3) rent supplements (Section 101), and (4) Section 236. This summing yielded a figure of 3.3 million. While the CPS estimate was about 95 percent of the independent figure, it is likely that the survey estimate contains some units, such as student or military housing, that were not intended to be counted. The magnitude of this problem is probably small, but unknown.

Medicare. The independent estimate for persons covered by Medicare is probably the most reliable of all independent estimates. In 1982, this figure was 27.3 million persons. This compares to a survey estimate of 27.5 million. 101 percent of the control. The survey count probably contains some persons covered by Medicaid that report coverage under Medicare by mistake. The magnitude of this misreporting problem is not known.

Medicaid. While the previous technical paper contained figures labeled independent estimates, the derivation of these estimates used a combination of administrative counts for persons "ever receiving" benefits and the March CPS "ever covered" figures. Because the derivation of the independent estimates should not be based, even partially, on the survey data, this comparison has not been made here. The CPS estimate of 18.9 million for

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1982 was about 93 percent of the "unduplicated" administative figure of 20.4 million persons "ever receiving" benefits available from the HCFA. This HCFA figure has not been adjusted for decedents or the institutionalized population and does not include persons who were covered by Medicaid but did not receive benefits in 1982.

Table F-1. Comparisons of CPS Aggregate Money Income in 1982 With Independently Derived Estimates, by Income Type

(Billions of dollars)

Source of income	Independent estimate	CPS estimate	CPS as a percent of independent
Total	2,273.5	2,029.1	89.2
Wages and salaries	1,542.3	1,516.9	98.4
Self-employment	99.6	115.6	116.1
Social Security[1]	145.2	135.1	93.1
Supplemental Security Income	8.5	6.6	77.6
Aid to Families With Dependent Children[2]	12.9	9.8	76.4
Interest, dividends, and rental income	314.1	139.0	44.3
Veterans payments	13.8	8.7	63.0
Unemployment compensation	25.4	20.0	78.5
Worker's compensation	13.4	5.9	44.2
Private, government, and military pensions	98.4	71.4	72.5

[1] Includes Railroad Retirement Benefits.
[2] Includes general assistance.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE